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San Francisco State

PHOENIX

Thursday, March 25, 1982

Volume 30, No. 8

'The Moonettes': irreverence abounds

Photos by Toru Kawana

Students Against U.S. Intervention in El Salvador (SAUSIES) staged a "moon-in" Tuesday in response to a rally sponsored by the College Association for the Research of Principles (CARP), the student arm of the Unification Church. Here "moonettes" chant,"Reverend Moon, we must confide, we love massacres and genocide."

The CARP rally, which featured speeches supporting the controversial March 28 election in El Salvador, was held in front of the Student Union. The small crowd received CARP speakers with shouts of "Fascist Moonies go to hell!"

Colleges beat the freeze

By Sandy Welsh

SF State and other semester-system California State University schools will be affected by Gov. Jerry Brown's recent state hiring and spending freeze in the long run, say campus officials, but a decision made yesterday saved campuses on the quarter system from immediate chaos.

"The campuses on the quarter system are hurting," said Charles Davis, spokesman for the chancellor's office, last Friday. "Over 600 faculty appointments must be made on the nine campuses. That's 850 course sections. That could affect roughly 20,000 students."

On Monday, the CSU was granted an exemption concerning the hiring of faculty needed for the upcoming spring quarter and the four state-sponsored summer quarters.

Among measures prohibited by Gov. Brown's March 12 order were:

- the hiring of any new employees
- the promotion of current employees
- the ordering, leasing or purchasing of equipment, office supplies and related items
- consultation or personal service contracts

Gov. Brown stated in the order that the decline in revenue which led to the freeze was principally due to a recessionary economy. The order also stated that Medi-Cal costs were running higher, and the State General Fund is "experiencing major borrowing to meet cash obligations."

An advisory committee of five state officials will review requests for freeze exceptions. The CSU asked the committee Monday to allow the chancellor's office to make its own budget decisions.

"The advisory committee said they will not provide blanket delegation of authority. They will consider requests for exemption presentation by presentation," said Davis.

The freeze will stay in effect throughout the fiscal year, and the advisory committee will continue to clarify and interpret points, according to Davis.

"The freeze affects all equipment, all personal service contracts and supplies. We're allowed to use the Campus Store (a supply warehouse), and we're pretty well stocked," said Al Sartor, director of purchasing at SF State.

Sartor explained that although pencils and paper are included in the freeze, the Campus Store can replenish supplies from a general store in Sacramento. He said he does not foresee any problems for the campus in obtaining needed general supplies.

"The freeze will hurt the campus. I know that general departments submit

See Brown, page 9

People of color united— at last

By Charlotte Clark

For the first time in SF State's history, one organization has emerged to represent the campus' non-white students.

It began on Cinco de Mayo last year.

The pictures of police brutality in the barrio, displayed during Cinco de Mayo festivities, caught Derek Gilliam's eye. They looked all too familiar.

A group of black students started talking with the Latinos and realized they were fighting the same battle.

"Someone asked when we were all going to come together," remembered Gilliam, a member of the Pan-Afrikan Student Union, as he and three other SF State students discussed with Phoenix the history and philosophy of the United People of Color for National Liberation.

For years, many of the students had felt there should be a unification of people of color. But this had not happened because members of various communities were busy establishing separate groups. During Cinco de Mayo, the time was right, Gilliam recalled.

Three weeks later, at a coordinating meeting that attracted 45 supporters, the United People of Color for National Liberation emerged.

Today the coalition — representing the Asian Student Union, the General Union of Palestinian Students, La Raza Organization, the

See United, page 9

EOP ethics blasted

By Carmen Canchola
and Dennis Wyss

Simmering personnel problems in the Educational Opportunity Program (EOP) boiled over Monday when Randall Senzaki, enrollment and records management coordinator, filed a grievance against SF State with the university's non-academic grievance committee.

At the same time, students at a forum sponsored by the United People of Color for National Liberation charged EOP administrators with incompetence and employee harassment.

Senzaki is requesting a permanent position, a promotion and back pay from August of last year, when he was promoted but not given a raise.

"They told me if I didn't like the situation, it was my fault and I should resign," Senzaki said.

Senzaki was hired in February 1977 as a research data technician. He was promoted to an administrative assistant and worked in that capacity until May 1978.

"Angel (former EOP Director Angel Pera) wanted me to bail him and Ann Strickling (then administrative officer) out constantly, as far as covering for them in getting the data base report or any statistical reports to the Chancellor's office," Senzaki said.

"The last straw was when he said if I submitted a report for him that had been sitting on his desk for more than a month — in other words, take the blame for it being late — he would give me a month off with pay.

"I told him I wasn't going to do any more work I wasn't getting paid for, and that I wasn't going to take the blame for his and Ann's incompetency anymore, so he fired me."

Senzaki was rehired under a new director, Henry Gardner, now associate provost, as a recruiter in September 1980 and was appointed enrollment and records management coordinator on July 1, 1981.

His grievance indicates that even though Strickling promised him the job would be in a higher classification and permanent, he has yet to receive either concession.

During Monday's two-hour UPCNL forum, angry participants hurled a barrage of questions and accusations at a panel of university officials comprised of Provost Lawrence Ianni, Gardner, EOP acting Director and Admissions Officer Ann Strickling and Eric Solomon, an English professor representing President Paul Romberg.

Charges of fiscal mismanagement of EOP funds by Gardner and nepotism in Stickling's admission of her daughter to SF State through the EOP were hotly discussed topics at the forum.

Both denied the accusations.

Strickling said she did not admit her daughter through EOP, but when confronted with evidence that her daughter's admissions file had been stamped and approved by her even though none of the required forms were in the file, she refused further comment on the subject.

"I resent people saying I'm incompetent," Gardner told his accusers.

"The budget is a complicated thing — it would take a class to really understand it. I know what I'm doing."

Students questioned Gardner's decision to return to the university $85,000 earmarked for EOP salaries. Gardner said he had no choice because the money was released late in the school year when his staff did not have time to screen qualified applicants for the positions.

"If you finagle money out of EOP for the Learning Center, you should be able to finagle a way to spend the money," shouted one student at the forum.

Financial Aid Director Ellis Gedney said budget funds are usually released late in the fiscal year and "most administrators find a way to spend the money."

UPCNL activists were pleased at the turnout and said the administration

See Forum, page 9

X-ray machine reveals hidden tissues

By Donald Watts

The control room of San Francisco General Hospital's CAT-scan machine may look like part of the Starship Enterprise, but the computer banks, the flashing amber lights and the TV monitors are all part of the latest in X-ray technology.

Computerized Axial Tomography machines (CAT scanners) have revolutionized the X-ray world in the last five years. This new generation of X-ray machines can isolate and photograph cross sections of the human body as narrow as 1½ millimeters. (There are about 25 millimeters to an inch.) And unlike traditional X-ray machines, CAT-scanners can photograph the soft tissues of the body with amazing detail. This has made them invaluable tools in the diagnosis of tumors and internal bleeding.

"Imagine taking a slice out of the middle of a loaf of bread. That's a lot like what a CAT-scan does," said Charlie Krugger, one of six X-ray technicians at the hospital trained to run the city's General Electric 800 CT/Total Body Machine.

"I like the computers and the space-age technology. I was really getting bored giving X-rays before the city got the scanner. But now, to be able to look inside people's brains . . ." Krugger shook his head in awe.

On the other side of the radiation barrier, 5-year-old Gino Gigante laid unconscious on the long cream-colored X-ray table. He had been in a coma ever since he was hit by a car 10 days before, and his doctors thought a CAT-scan might reveal signs of internal bleeding.

Red lasers, used to line up the X-rays before they are taken, shimmered on the white felt restrainers with every breath the child took.

As the X-ray technician relayed instructions to the computer, the machine moved Gigante along the table and under the large disc that contains the X-ray tube.

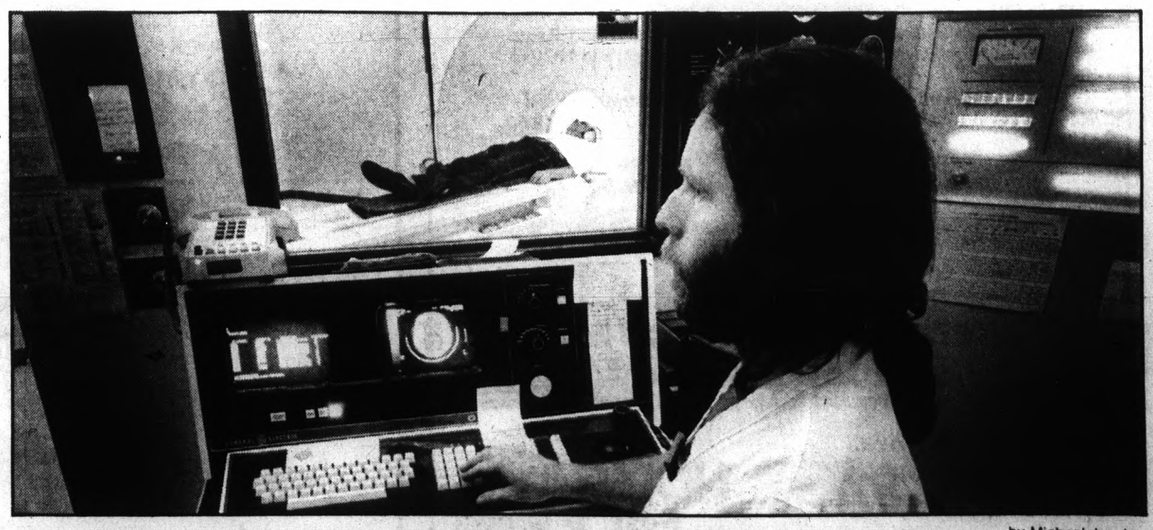
With each movement the X-ray tube circled the table, relaying hundreds of pictures back to the computer. Moments later, the internal body pictures were reconstructed on TV monitors.

With the computer's ability to rearrange images, Krugger can focus on the hard bony tissue, or with the twist of a dial, the soft tissues will zoom into view.

One by one the images come up on the screen, from the lower jaw, through the ventricles and finally to the top of the skull.

The whole sequence has taken 20 minutes, but Krugger said in an emergency they can scan an entire head in less than three minutes. However, high speed scanning results in a significant loss of detail.

The scan's pinpoint measurements are often used to guide surgeon's hands.



by Michael Jacobs

Space-age medicine: Charles Krugger operates CAT scanner

Uniting the worlds

By R.C. Morgan-Wilde

Aleksei Zolotov, associate professor of economics at the University of Colorado, said of the Solidarity Activists symposium yesterday, "The point of view expressed here is like the final card in solitaire, which dissidents from around the world have lacked in understanding our common goals.

"This is not a speech, or post-mortem; this is the necessary extension of a revolution."

With this theme, the presentation of "Solidarnosc" was given to about 75 students in Humanities Building room 130.

Describing the dissident movements of the world in the context of "First-, Second-, and Third-World movements," Zolotov said the first world implies developed free nations. The third world refers to developing nations. And the Soviet Union, China, and the Eastern bloc countries must comprise the second world.

"With the imposition of martial law in Poland and the growing number of dissidents from the Eastern bloc, all three parts of the world are starting to talk," he said.

Richard Knauff, a Polish citizen and member of the Solidarity film commission, and Martyna Szatanska, of the MSZ-Solidarity Student Union, explained the history of Poland, the significance of its position between Europe and Asia, and its resistence to outside domination.

During the 70-minute presentation, Knauff and Szatanska told of many factors that have led to the present crisis in Poland.

Knauff said that for 123 years Poland did not even exist as a state. From 1795 to 1918 Poland was dominated by the Prussians, the Germans and the Russians.

Because Poland has been about 90 percent Catholic for the last thousand years, Knauff said the church plays a major role in social and political life in Poland. Other gatherings and meetings are forbidden, he said.

Szatanska, while explaining the involvement of students in recent resistance and solidarity said, "The reason we are making this trip to speak to groups in the United States is that we need to organize people, to correct misinformation about the reasons for resistance and to convince Americans that the solutions to the problems in Poland may lie in the hands of the American people.

"A major problem for the Polish people is that America's foreign policy has been so uncertain, so inconsistent," Szatanska said.

"Reagan called for a day of solidarity with the Polish people in January, but has been lukewarm in his support of Solidarity," she said.

"Franklin Roosevelt and the West sold Poland out at Yalta in 1946," said Knauff. "Now we need organized help by any possible means: food, clothes, medicine."

Szatanska said, "Martial law has not eliminated resistance to Soviet domination, but has driven it underground. The people who are in danger right now are the ones who were arrested or detained; the ones who are hiding from the police; those organizing resistance to martial law or trying to keep lines of communication open with the members of Solidarity; and the families of all these groups.

"In Poland, these people cannot get clothes, or even food. Food stamps are the only way to get food. If someone is in hiding, he or she cannot work and has to move every couple of days. It is only at work that you can get food stamps," she said.

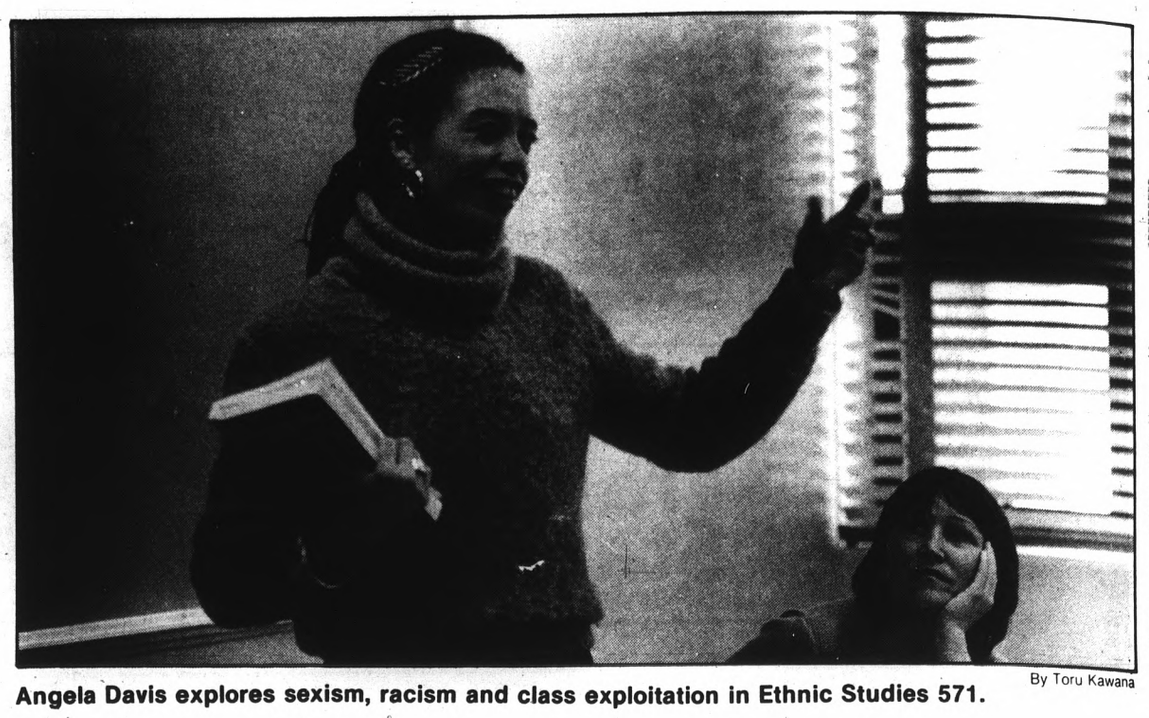
Zolotov, Knauff, and Szatanska agreed that the martial law government, now headed by General Wojciech Jaruzelski, is directly controlled by the Soviet Union.

"All the printed rules and guidelines, including the hours of curfew, are printed up in Russia," Knauff said.

When asked about rumors of Solidarity being a CIA front group, all three smiled.

"We've heard that before," said Szatanska, "it's so surreal. Supporting 9.5 million people would bankrupt even the CIA."

This fourth stop for the trio is a prelude to engagements at the San Francisco Service Employees Union Friday night, the University of Santa Clara, and Stanford. Then, they will move to Los Angeles for a series of meetings.



By Toru Kawana

Angela Davis explores sexism, racism and class exploitation in Ethnic Studies 571.

Angela Davis captivates

By Rachele Kanigel

There is no clock in Business Building room 122, but few students look impatiently at their watches between 4:10 and 6:55 on Monday afternoons.

The class in BSS 122 is Ethnic Studies 571 — Women, Class and Race. The teacher is Angela Davis. And the common student response to both is "fantastic."

Davis usually uses a lecture format to explore the history and ideology behind the issues the class discusses. Her lectures are full of anecdotes, real people, drama and humor.

The course, which Davis translated into a recently published book, traces the development of sexism, racism and class exploitation throughout American history. Issues include working conditions, the family, health care, housework, incarceration and rape — all of which emerged from the labor, civil rights and feminist movements.

This week Davis, who had flown in from a friend's trial in Atlanta just for the class, spoke about the first half of the 20th century — the labor movement, the depression and World War II. Her presentation included part of an eloquent speech by a 16-year-old labor agitator, advertisments from 1940s Life magazines and reflections on her childhood.

In many ways this is a history class, but the information is taught from a perspective different from the one most students are accustomed to.

"We learn things the history books in high school never told us," said M.T. Silvia, a women's studies major. "The class provides an excellent opportunity to get a true perspective on history.

"This class fills in the human gaps," said Sali Calderone, an enthusiastic liberal studies student. "Most history classes are all dates and figures and names. Here we get those, but the major focus is the ideologies which shaped people's thoughts."

An important part of the class is the rapport between Davis and her students. With her informal manner — students call her Angela — and smooth, melodic voice, Davis creates a comfortable learning atmosphere.

There is a mutual respect here that is absent in many classes at a large university. Students pay rapt attention to Davis, and she listens with interest to the questions and comments of her students. She is open to interruptions and encourages discussion.

An example of Davis' high regard for her class came up when Phoenix asked to attend a class session. "Well," she replied, "you'll really have to ask the students about that."

It is important to Davis that her students feel involved in the class. Each semester she makes up the syllabus after the first class session so that students have the opportunity to discuss and plan the course outline. If someone has knowledge about a subject she had not planned to cover, Davis encourages the student to do an oral presentation.

"It's a frustrating class to teach because so many things fall under the topic of Women, Class and Race," said the youthful 38-year-old Davis. "This could easily be a full-year course."

Davis has taught the class, which originated in the Women's Studies Department, since 1978. The framework

See Academix page 8.

Academix

This Week

Today, March 25

A noon rally on the main lawn will protest U.S. Intervention in El Salvador. For more information contact Students Against U.S. Intervention in El Salvador at 731-8493.

The General Union of Palestine Students present a **"Land Day of Palestine: The West Bank Is Rising,"** at the Barbary Coast, noon to 3 p.m.

The Poetry Center presents Quinton Duval and Stan Rice in readings in the Student Union rooms A-E, 12:30 p.m.

Friday, March 26

Polish exiles Martyna Szatanska and Richard Knauff speak to Service Employees, 240 Golden Gate Ave., 7:30 p.m.

Saturday, March 27

The Student Kouncil of Inter-Tribal Nations presents "The San Francisco State Pow-Wow," 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. For more information call 469-1929.

"Presenting An Evening of Dance," a collaboration of six Bay Area faculty choreographers, in The Dance Connection. McKenna Theatre, 8 p.m.

The Gay and Lesbian Campus Community goes to Angel Island. Meet at Pier 41 for a 9:30 a.m. departure. $5.25 in advance at the GLCC office or at the pier.

Monday, March 29

"The Super Bowl Show," in the Depot, 5 to 7 p.m. Free.

SF State's Debate team meets USF and Japan's National team in an Audience Debate: Topic, "Import Trading," Humanities room 135, 7 p.m.

The Association of Arab Students at SF State present a film series, in Student Union rooms A-E, noon to 2 p.m.

Tuesday, March 30

Stress Management is Peggy Smith's topic at the Tuesday series on coping creatively. Sponsored by the Advisement Services Re-entry Students Program, Old Administration Building, room 228, 1 p.m.

"Heaven Can Wait," movie starring Warren Beatty, in the Union Depot, 5 to 7 p.m. Free.

Wednesday, March 31

Family Protection Act meeting, sponsored by the Gay and Lesbian Campus Community, at the Newman Center, 50 Banbury Drive, 7 p.m.

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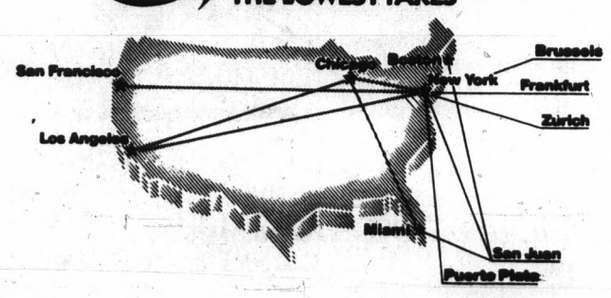

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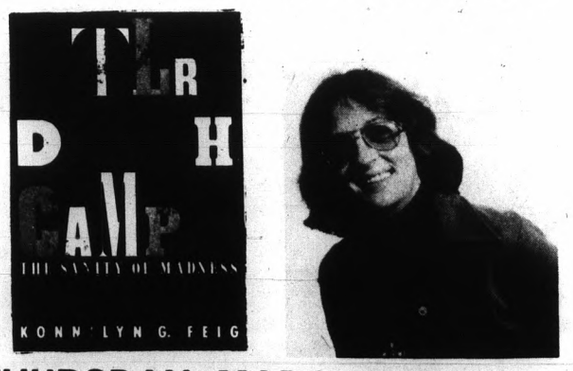

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Future dump sight might be answer

Garbage will spark energy

By Rosanne Werges

By 1986, when San Francisco residents turn on a light or plug in an appliance, their electricity may be generated from the garbage they threw away last week.

Like other cities across the country, San Francisco is running out of places to put its solid waste.

Over 1,500 tons of garbage are produced every day in the city and moved to a transfer station in Brisbane. From there, the garbage is transported to a landfill site in Mountain View, 32 miles south of San Francisco.

Despite a $9 million offer from San Francisco, two weeks ago the Mountain View City Council voted down a two-year extension on dumping garbage in the landfill site near Moffett Field.

The city's contract with Mountain View expires in 1983, and the San Francisco Solid Waste Management Board is trying to find another dumping site.

Available land in the Bay Area is scarce and increasingly expensive. San Francisco County has no space for a landfill site.

"We have used other people's land for our garbage disposal," said David Gaverich, assistant solid waste manager, "and the welcome mat has been removed."

It costs $21.50 to dump each ton of trash. For San Francisco, the cost is more than $32,250 per day.

For consumers, that means higher prices. The Sunset and Golden Gate scavenger companies filed an application with the Department of Public Works seeking a 19.5 percent hike beginning July 1. The charge will increase from $5.40 to $6.50 per can.

Insight

Energy conversion is not a garbage-to-gold proposition.

Roger Boas, San Francisco's solid waste boss, and the scavenger companies submitted a three-point plan to the Board of Supervisors to solve the garbage dilemma:

- to build a plant to convert garbage to energy
- to find additional landfill space
- to reduce the amount of waste through recycling.

Burning garbage is an alternative to burying it. However, air pollution regulations in the Bay Area require elaborate pollution control equipment.

Given the costs involved in burning garbage, Boas believes it is more economically and environmentally sound to convert it to energy.

The target date to begin construction of a conversion plant is 1983 and it could be operational by 1986. The estimated cost is $80 million and the proposed site is the Brisbane transfer station.

Two companies are bidding on the plant contract: Combustion Engineering Inc. and Wheelabrator-Frye Inc. Both have built conversion plants elsewhere. The Board of Supervisors will vote on final approval for the project this year.

Technology is available for several types of garbage conversion. Garbage can be converted to fuel, to steam for heating and to generate electricity. San Francisco has opted for the latter.

The plan submitted by Boas and the scavenger firms will process the solid wastes through a series of screens and shredders. It is technologically more sophisticated than other available options.

Metals, such as aluminum, and glass are separated and recycled. The remaining material is shredded into a uniform stream of small particles that can be burned more efficiently. The plant can meet state and regional air pollution standards, according to an environmental impact report prepared by the city of Brisbane.

An independent organization, San Francisco Planning and Urban Research Association (SPUR), completed a study in September 1980, on the proposed plan. SPUR is a citizens organization financed by private contributions.

The study agreed with the need for a conversion plant: "It does not seem likely that the city can find a landfill site that is close enough, cheap enough and willing to accept its waste . . . for the long term."

Recycling alone can only use about one-third of the solid wastes the SPUR study said.

The advantages of getting rid of unwanted garbage while creating needed electricity are obvious. But, energy conversion is not a garbage-to-gold proposition.

Burning garbage produces a toxic residue which must be disposed of. What to do with the residue is still an unsolved question.

Another disadvantage, according to the study, is technology's newness. There are only a handful of cities in the country with similar plants. A major problem is explosions and fires that can occur when volatile materials burn.

"Some facilities experience at least one explosion per month, causing temporary shutdowns," the study noted.

San Francisco will be the first city in California to build such a facility. Plans are on the drawing board for eight similar facilites in the Bay Area, said Diane Range, California solid waste consultant.

Other communities interested in energy conversion are: Alameda County, the Tri-Cities Project (Fremont, Union City and Newark), Berkeley, Pleasanton, West Contra Costa County, Central Contra Costa County and Santa Clara County.

Bay Area communities are not rushing into garbage conversion because of difficulties that have plagued other communites.

A report compiled by the Environmental Protection Agency found garbage conversion a mixed blessing. Some communites were spending money and all they were getting was garbage in, garbage out.

Ames, Iowa built the first plant to convert garbage into fuel in the United States in November 1975. Costs were expected to average $5 per person annually. Actual costs were $13. It was much cheaper to bury their garbage.

Today, the Iowa plant's costs are $9 per person while landfill prices have risen by 50 percent, so conversion is economicaly more worthwhile.

Baltimore built a plant to convert garbage to steam in 1975. It ran into mechanical difficulties immediately that forced a shutdown. It reopened in 1979 and today processes 80 percent of the garbage from the western half of the city.

Salem, Va., Milwaukee, Wis. and Saugus, Mass. have successful plants. The Saugus plant converts 1,500 tons of garbage per day (equivalent to the amount collected in San Francisco) to make steam for a nearby industrial plant. The Saugus facility is owned and operated by a private company.

St. Louis and Chicago built plants that closed down because of technical problems.

Burning garbage is not a simple procedure. "People throw everything away," said Diane Range. "Something as simple as a hairspray can may explode. Hazardous wastes can be included without anyone knowing about it."

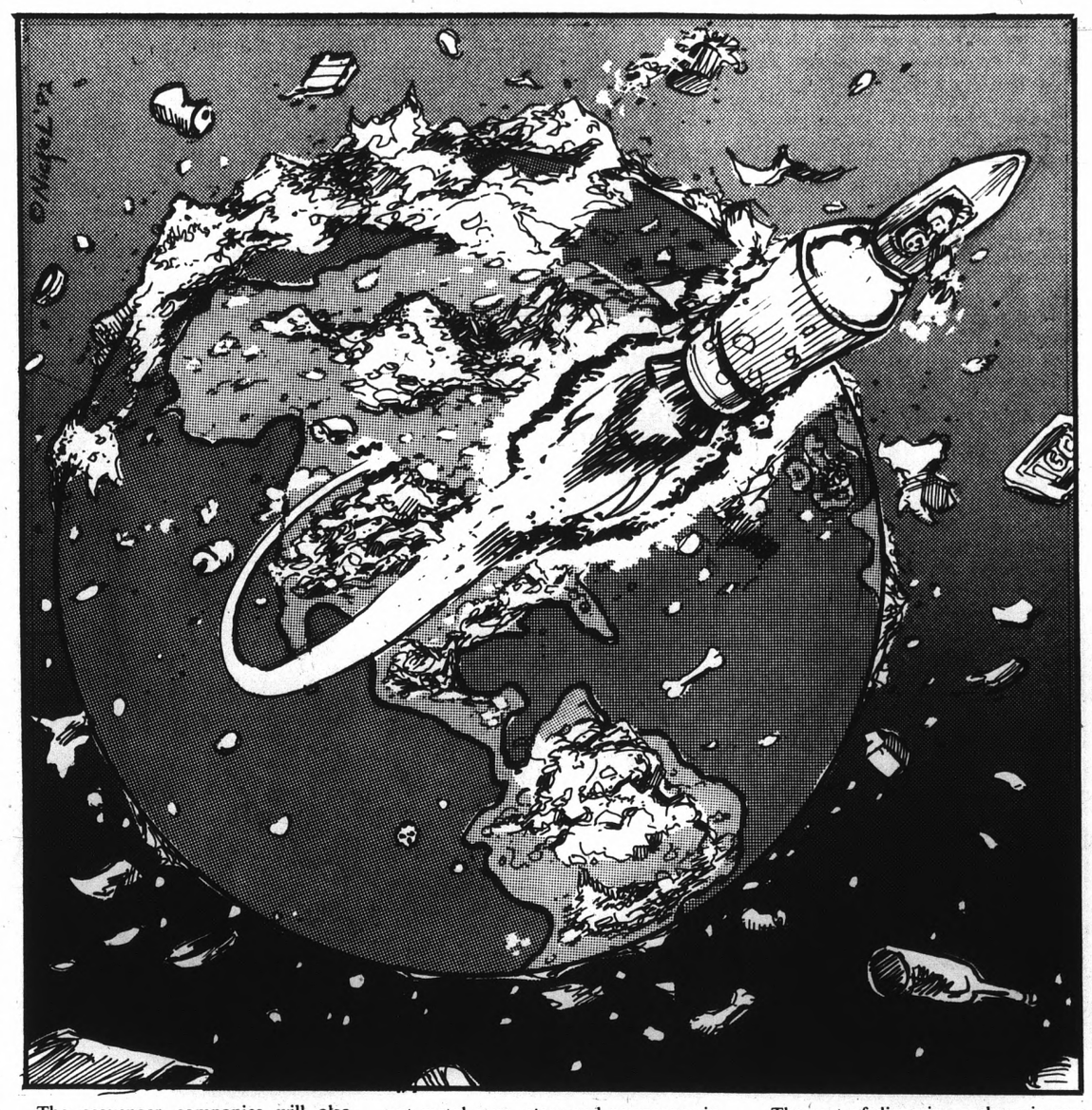
In Milwaukee someone threw away a 20-gallon gasoline tank — but they failed to empty it first. The resulting explosion closed down the plant for three months.

Europe has a better record of garbage conversion, but they have been doing it longer. According to the EPA report:

"Paris began 50 years ago to use solid waste to run steam electric plants. By 1976, three-fourths of its 1,600,000 tons of garbage was being converted into electric power. One of its four plants sold enough power to serve an area housing 50,000 people and the excess steam heated hundreds of Paris buildings.

"Tokyo, notoriously land-poor, employs all its waste disposal facilities to provide heating and hot water to nearby homes. A factory burning 600 tons of garbage a day produces enough heat for 2,500 homes."

Since it will take 4 to 6 years to build an energy conversion plant, San Francisco still needs an interim landfill site. The solid waste board is considering Ox Mountain in San Mateo County (26 miles from San Francisco), Heller Canyon in Santa Clara County (49 miles), Altamont Hills in Alameda County (54 miles) and Vacaville (68 miles).



The scavenger companies will also need a backup landfill in case the conversion plant breaks down. "Although landfill is far more wasteful than energy conversion, it's also less risky," said assistant waste manager Gaverich.

Recycling reduces the amount of waste and is the most efficient use of garbage, said waste administrator Boas. A model program he set up to recycle all the computer and office paper from City Hall was so successful, Boas plans to extend the program to other city buildings and private businesses.

"Computer paper and IBM cards can be recycled many times," said Gaverich. "The city collects $200 per ton of computer paper it sells to a recycling firm," paper that San Francisco used to pay to have hauled away.

Nineteen percent of the city's garbage is recycled. The goal is to boost the rate to 25 percent or better.

Sunset Scavenger started a test program in November to recycle household garbage.

Residents of a 60-block section of the Sunset District have been asked to sort out metal cans, glass and newspaper in separate containers. If the test program is successful, the program will be expanded to the rest of the city.

The solid waste board wants to encourage recycling by giving price reductions to people who recycle and price increases to those who don't, said Gaverich.

The cost of disposing garbage is sure to go up. Greater distances to landfill sites and soaring transportation costs add to the bill.

Building energy conversion plants is expensive and when they break down ratepayers pick up the tab.

Garbage isn't just something we can afford to throw away any more.

Recycling not reaping riches

Recycling is not the answer to the garbage glut.

Sunset Scavenger, one of San Francisco's garbage collection companies, is losing $3,500 per month on a pilot recycling program, according to Walter Torrens, the recycling manager.

The program began three months ago in a 60-block area of the Sunset District and will run for one year. Residents were asked to separate garbage into containers of glass, newspapers and cans.

Since only 30 percent of Sunset residents participate, the amount of solid waste eliminated is only 10 percent.

But Torrens believes recycling makes sense for the environment. "Landfill is expensive and scarce," he said.

The scavenger companies that transport the material to recycling plants have to buy fuel for their trucks and pay employees $7.50 to $8 an hour. The money they make doesn't cover expenses, Torrens said.

Small, citizen-run recycling centers can make a profit, Torrens said, but they run on volunteer labor. "San Franciscans benefit from these operations. Volunteer recyclers reduce the amount of garbage we have to bury, and we haven't paid a penny for it."

Sunset Scavengers has recycled for more than a century. "On the old open-top trucks, garbage men would pick through by hand and separate out glass, newspapers, etc. They'd put them in gunny sacks that hung off the back of the trucks," he said.

Over the years as prices for recycled items went down, the program was phased out.

Recycling stopped in 1969. "I sent a traincar-load of rags to Los Angeles that year," Torrens said. "The freight bill was more than we got for the rags. That was our last recycling until this new program started in the Sunset in November.

In 1930, the price for glass was $30 a ton. Today the price is $35 per ton and the company's expenses are much higher, he said.

Volunteer recyclers reduce the amount of garbage we have to bury.

Prices for aluminium are also low now because of a worldwide glut. But Sunset Scavenger has a contract with Reynolds Aluminum that was signed before prices dropped.

"We provide a service and if people want recycling, we'll recycle," said Torrens, who has worked for Sunset Scavenger 17 years and teaches classes on solid waste management at the College of Marin.

San Francisco is one of the few cities in the country that never had a garbage strike. The city's scavenger companies have been operating for more than 100 years, Torrens said. "The only day people didn't get their garbage collected was the day of the 1906 earthquake."

— R.W.

Wasting our trash

Solid waste is just garbage at SF State.

The campus pays $120,000 per year to have its solid waste hauled away said assistant plant operations director Ed Cline.

The university hired a consulting firm to analyze the possiblities of converting campus garbage to electricity, but SF State does not generate enough garbage to make it cost effective.

And yet over 700 cans of garbage are hauled from campus every week according to Sunset Scavenger.

So when recycling firm Sunset Fibre Industries approached the Associated Students in February 1981, to buy campus waste paper, AS member Craig Stevens volunteered to set up the program.

But Stevens moved before fall semester began and the student recycling program went nowhere without him. The recycling bins are still stored on campus.

"Historically, college campuses have not been profitable for recycling," said Sunset Fibre manager Mike Schoelz. "We've called the Associated Students numerous times. We don't even know who to talk to over there. Nobody knows what's going on.

I'm going to have to pick up my bins," he said. "It's costing me money to have them just sit there and not collect paper," said Schoelz. He blames the turnover at AS for the program's failure.

The administrative offices on campus do recycle paper and IBM cards. Sassoon-Sherman Fibers, Inc., picks up waste paper from all the California State University offices and recycles it.

Paper is not the only recyclable item on campus. The Inter-varsity Christian Foundation made an effort to recycle aluminum cans last spring semester. They still have a recycling bin in the basement of the student union next to the food concessions and 15 volunteers to crush cans.

After collecting cans all spring semester, they made $50.

The foundation is trying to get AS approval to set up bins in the dorms and outside the Gold Coast. The money collected from recycling cans is donated to World Vision, a Christian organization that sends food and medical supplies to underdeveloped countries.

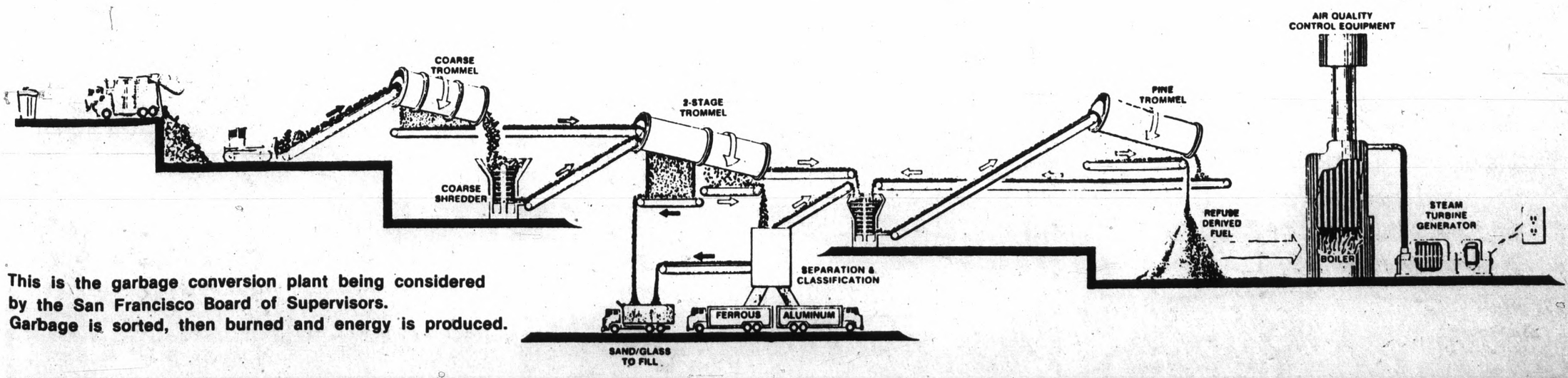
Although most solid wastes don't get recycled on campus, they don't end up as litter either.

Credit goes to grounds keepers who pick up trash, and to Mike McDougall, who created the colorful, eye-catching campus trash cans.

Three years ago, McDougall, campus sign painter, decided the campus trash cans needed a facelift. He got approval from plant operations and began beautifying the cans. When he has time and when he thinks they need it, he repaints them.

Trash can be beautiful.

— R.W.



This is the garbage conversion plant being considered by the San Francisco Board of Supervisors. Garbage is sorted, then burned and energy is produced.

Romberg says take it to Sacramento

By Donna Cooper

The Phoenix interviewed President Paul Romberg on March 16. The following is the second and final part of the two-hour interview with Romberg in his office.

Phoenix: If a potentially explosive situation arose, how would you deal with it?

Romberg: If there was a danger to anyone I would have to take some action.

Phoenix: What action would you take?

Romberg: First I hope that there is enough sane leadership on the part of the students and faculty that this would never happen. It is my understanding that Dr. (Henry) Gardner is working very hard with this group of students to answer the questions they've raised. But we have a wonderful, sane security program. Mr. Schorle (Department of Public Safety director) is one of the very best in the state and they would act accordingly.

Phoenix: Both the campus papers and the students at the March 10 rally suggest the EOP program is malfunctioning. They say it has had four or five directors in five years and that it has been mismanaged. Is that true?

Romberg: I think it is true. We plucked Dr. Gardner, who is the very best we've had there, out (of his EOP directorship) to become the Associate Provost for the Educational Support Services program. But this has a long history, long before I got here. There hasn't been what I would classify as a good, professional dean of students since the late 1960s.

Phoenix: Why did you move Dr. Gardner out of EOP if he was the best they've had?

Romberg: For the future of the university I felt it was imperative that I make the move. It's hard to find a replacement because everyone wants to be represented. The Filipino students, for example, came in to talk with me and we had to find a Filipino. Then the Asian students said we had to find an Asian. We even had a group of Samoan students and it had to be a Samoan. Then there was a Central American Latino group. It has been — and I understand it is — unstable. We're forming a very short-term task force to look at how we can improve the EOP program.

Phoenix: Are you putting a time limit on the improvement in the EOP program?

Romberg: This isn't just the EOP program. We're talking about all student services. We are going to study the EOP program, but that's part of student services. This whole student services unit over the years has had management problems.

Phoenix: The students quoted from a letter from you to Chancellor Glenn Dumke that said you were going to try to combine already existing services on campus. For instance, you have a tutoring center on campus and you have an EOP tutoring center. Are you planning on combining the two?

Romberg: That was the trustees' EOP audit report and Fred Dalton, in his report, said we should look at the possibility of combining these learning centers. On these audit reports you go down the list and on each item they have listed you respond back. All the university ever said was we would look at it.

Phoenix: So there never were any plans to combine them?

Romberg: No. This is ironic. I was shot at, hit at, spit at, everything, when we moved Academic Affairs off the fourth floor of the library when this building was being built. I insisted we put in the tutorial center, and of course the faculty was giving me the "what for" on why that wasn't library space. All the memo said was since both these tutorial centers assist students in improving learning skills there should be more coordination between the two centers and more interaction between the two staffs.

Phoenix: Perhaps the students see this as a breaking-down of their special program.

Romberg: No, this would improve the relationship between the two so they could have it both ways. That's all. The thing that really bugs me — and yet not really, I love young people — is that they feel there is so much irresponsibility and mismanagement in this institution. And we knock ourselves out to do a good job. I have more faculty involved in administration and decision-making than we've ever had. You know, the state is requiring more surveillance from us on EOP than ever before.

Phoenix: How so?

Romberg: With this audit, seeing how things are really worked out. But we're in really good shape.

Phoenix: Why is the state asking for more surveillance?

Romberg: I don't know. I presume the legislature is beginning to want to know what's happening to the dollars they've been spending on it.

Phoenix: Could you estimate what the fee increase will be for next year?

Romberg: The universities have been cut to the point where we can't cut any more without the quality of education going downhill. Building maintenance, everything. We're in hell of a shape here. So the State Board of Trustees looked at $216 additional for the 1982-83 student fees to offset Gov. Brown's proposed 5 percent budget cut. This was widely debated. The Associated Students presidents, the (university) presidents — me included — and the trustees were against it. John O'Connell and Maryanne Graves talked about the fee increase with the governor. He said absolutely no. He wouldn't raise fees that much. The maximum he would even consider is $55.

Phoenix: What about tuition information? We don't pay tuition now.

Romberg: No, and there's a big difference. Tuition covers all costs of the university, including salaries. Student fees cover no salaries whatsoever, only classroom costs. Another thing many people around here don't realize, and takes a lot of my time in Sacramento, is we were reduced, or unallocated, 2 percent of this year's budget in October. After all the dismantlings that have gone on before, this is building up to quite a tidy sum.

Phoenix: So it's actually a 7 percent reduction from the beginning of this year?

Romberg: Oh, it's more than that. The UC and CSU systems carried 60 percent of the 2 percent cutback, and only 40 percent went to other state-funded departments.

Phoenix: Why was that?

Romberg: Because the governor dictated it that way.

Phoenix: When will we know what our fees will be for next year?

Romberg: It's a long process that starts in January and ends sometime in the middle of July.

Phoenix: So you won't know until mid-summer, and there's no way you could give us a real good estimate?

Romberg: No, we've tried everything. Our income is directly related to the economic condition of the state. There's no way we can know, because there are so many variables.

Phoenix: One alternative to raising fees by $216 or imposing tuition would be to raise the state taxes.

Romberg: Proposition 13 provided that the legislature could not do that without the consent of the voters. I told some students a while back if they are really concerned about it they should take their concerns to Sacramento. I told them the exact process to follow. I told them to act like ladies and gentlemen and make an appointment with Willie Brown. "Go in and express yourselves in a way that he can understand." This is the only way it's going to happen. I fight it all of the time.

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classifieds continued on pg. 10

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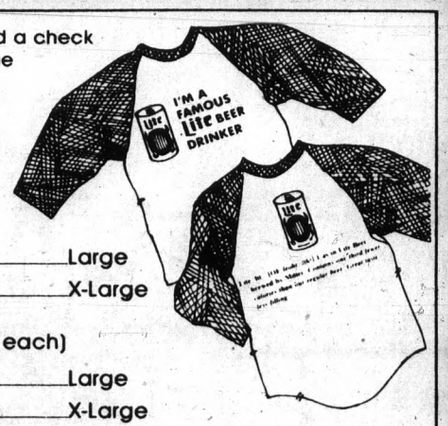

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Opinion

El Salvador's real terrorists

By Ted Meyer

"We cannot allow terrorists committed to power through violence and the destruction of El Salvador's economic infrastructure to undermine the free elections scheduled for March 28." So says the State Department.

The Reagan administration applies the term "terrorist" to enemies of the junta, while the junta, — the present ruling body of El Salvador — is simply called the "Christian Democratic Military Goverment."

News correspondents and human rights groups have carefully documented the junta's pattern of murder and torture of its own people. These atrocities are made possible through the Reagan administration's support of military aid to the junta with our tax dollars. In defense of this support, Reagan claims that through outside interference, communism is overtaking El Salvador, thus threatening democracy.

Are we to assume the junta was preserving democracy with the murder of Archibishop Cesar Romero of San Salvador? On March 25, 1980, the New York Times reported that Romero had publicly criticized the junta's repression of its people and had asked then-President Jimmy Carter to stop giving military aid to the junta. One month after this request, Romero was shot and killed while saying mass.

Are we to assume the junta was preserving its democracy when — as reported in the Nov. 27, 1980 New York Times — several opposition leaders were abducted from a press conference at the Jesuit-run San Jose high school in San Salvador? Witnesses claimed the school was surrounded by government troops before gunmen kidnapped the five leaders, whose bodies were found the next day scattered around the city.

Are we to assume the junta's troops were preserving democracy by sexually molesting and shooting three American nuns and one layperson? The four missionaries were found in a ditch, with bullet holes in the backs of their heads, said the New York Times. Two were found naked from the waist down.

A July 12, 1981 report in the San Francisco Chronicle indicated that Robert White, former U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, was fired by Reagan after his investigation of the missionaries' deaths. White had produced taped radio transmissions showing that a high authority in the Salvadoran army had ordered the missionaries' deaths.

Secretary of State Alexander Haig suggested last March that the missionaries either ran a roadblack or government troops thought they were running one. Would Haig seriously have us believe that these nuns' idea of an evening drive was riding around the countryside, naked from the waist down, running military roadblocks?

How can we believe the junta is a legitimate democratic government committed to justice when it either authorizes or looks the other way at these atrocities committed by its own troops and deaths squads?

And with the terrifying record of brutality the junta has accumulated, what credibility is there in its claim that is has the support of the people?

The Reagan administration, through its foreign policy, is saying that the Salvadoran junta is America's friend and ally.

What is next on Reagan's agenda — "Hug a Thug Day"? Or maybe he'll declare a holiday commemorating our favorite mass murderers.

By making El Salvador a spectacle of American resolve to reassert our world leadership, we are ignoring the Salvadoran people's right to challenge their dismal predicament and to make changes as they see fit. With our tax dollars supporting the junta, Reagan is telling the Salvadorans they can't raise and support their families in dignity because America is busy trying to maintain its reputation as the major world power.

Could it be that the real terrorists of this conflict are the members of the Salvadoran junta and their sugar daddy, Ronald Reagan? Might it be that El Salvador's rebels are standing up to a system which permits a few people to enjoy enormous wealth at the expense of the rest of the population?

It's time to figure out what we as a society represent and ask ourselves some crucial questions:

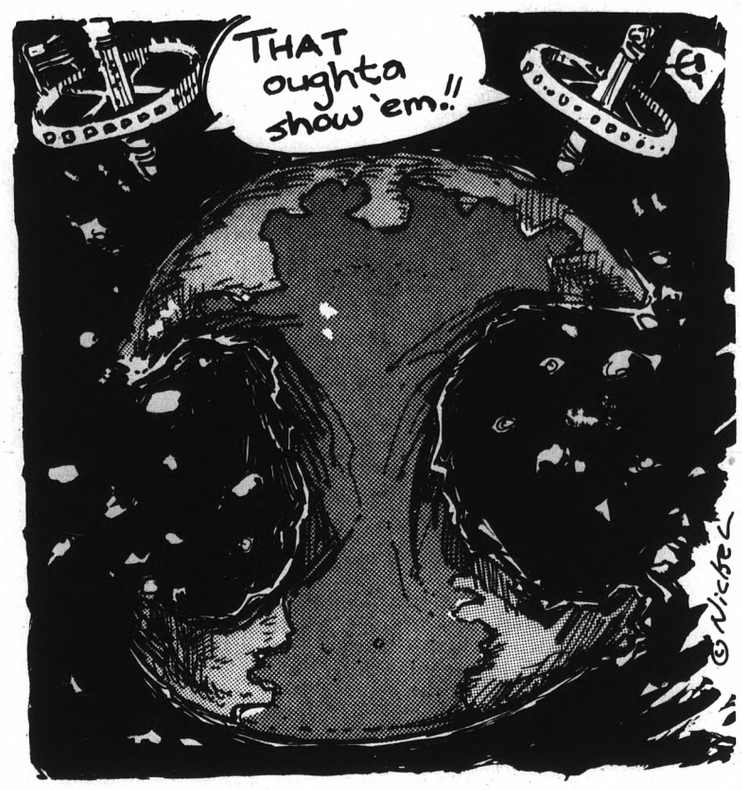
How much longer are we going to give support to the junta's pie-in-the-sky leaders who use mafia-style killings to guarantee themselves suites in the presidential palace?

When do we start saying no to Ronald Reagan's helter-skelter idea of foreign policy which resorts to a pat on the back of fat-cat murderers and torturers — as long as they have the same economic ideologies as the United States?

And why is it that Reagan's favorite and limited solution to any foreign affairs problem is the use of threats and intimidation in the form of (you guessed it) more guns, more tanks and more missiles?

As a hardworking taxpayer, I'm indignant that my taxes are being used to support a regime which has no scruples about killing nuns and priests and resorts to using torture, executions and having people disappear as a way of making its citizens behave. The time to publicly disagree, to say no, is now. Stand up and be counted!

Ted Meyer is a junior at SF State majoring in geography.



No more time for nuclear madness

By Bill Regan

"One day the people of the world will want peace so bad the politicians of the world will have to step aside and give it to them."

— Dwight D. Eisenhower

Global fear of a nuclear war is very real. And growing. In December, 350,000 people in five European countries demonstrated against further deployment of American or Soviet nuclear missiles in Europe. In Amsterdam alone, the biggest demonstration in Dutch history last November saw 350,000 marchers take to the streets to protest the buildup of European-based nuclear arms. And in America the alliance of anti-nuclear groups has seen its membership multiply rapidly.

President Reagan and Soviet President Brezhnev apparently neither empathize with nor understand the people's fear of the consequences of the worldwide, lethal radioactive fallout which could occur should one of them push the button.

The SALT (Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty) impasse has led the United States and the Soviet Union into another political game called START (Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty). This in turn has led to a sporadic spate of U.S.-Soviet negotiating sessions in Geneva concerning the reduction of intermediate-range nuclear missiles. Both superpowers have placed these missiles in Europe to keep each other at bay while at the same time securing their half of that continent.

The Geneva talks have gone nowhere, mainly because Reagan, Brezhnev and their "expert" arms negotiators cannot decide what to talk about, how to talk about it or what to make of whatever has been said.

The start of the Geneva talks were long delayed by arguments about what type of nuclear weapons they should discuss. This debate centered on "strategic" weapons designed for intercontinental attack as opposed to "tactical" nuclear armaments to be used primarily in a war confined to Europe. They finally settled on a discussion of nuclear weapons with an intermediate range of 3,000 miles or less.

When the talks began, both sides accused each other of attempting to secure their current superiority of Europe-based nuclear fire power. Soviet Col. Gen. Nikolai Chervov said, "We are not seeking superiority over anyone, but neither shall we tolerate superiority over us." Reagan said the Soviets have "no incentive" to reduce their arsenal and that Russia holds a 3-1 and possibly 6-1 advantage in nuclear weapons in Europe.

Since the discussion in Geneva opened late last year, both countries have repeatedly hurled accusations, retaliatory accusations, threats and highly contradictory data back and forth. And while the talks were in progress, Reagan's new budget was proposing a 40 percent increase in funding for strategic nuclear arms — $7 billion more than last year.

The Geneva talks, now in recess until May, are officially "confidential," but news leaks, concentrated international press coverage and speculation by officials of both administrations bely that allegation.

The problem with halting, freezing or eliminating the nuclear threat to human life is political, as is the cause of arms proliferation. Both sides know very well the mammoth power of today's militias. But neither side seems willing to depart from the one-upmanship in which they both are locked.

In terms of human life this is a disgrace. It escapes all reason why the world's two great powers — with the nuclear-military capability of blowing the planet to bits — have not dealt directly with the issue of a nuclear holocaust. On a moral, ethical or medical basis a nuclear war is an unspeakably horrifying concept. Experts have said that bodies, buildings and towns would be vaporized instantly. People's eyes would disintegrate if they looked at a nuclear blast from within 40 miles. As Nikita Khrushchev put it, "The living will envy the dead."

Reagan obviously cannot or will not fathom the nightmare of nuclear warfare. He recently expressed belief in a "winnable, limited" nuclear war, then had the Army outline plans for a tactical nuclear battle in its "Airland Battle 86" war manual. That document, the Army says, highlights a scheme which purports to confine the effects of nuclear and chemical weapons to the battlefield.

Though the aggressive stance of both presidents toward nuclear war seem like cunning offensive moves in an inhumane chess game, there is, politically, some hope of a stalemate.

Senators Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., and Mark Hatfield, R-Ore., last week stirred national interest and won the support of more than 140 congress members with their resolution calling for an immediate global freeze on nuclear arms.

Federal plans for civilian evacuation intended to keep casualties to a minimum in the event of a nuclear attack are being shelved as useless by local governments. Marin County's board of supervisors last week rejected such a plan, saying it would rather concentrate on the prevention of a nuclear battle than on "a relocation plan for skeletons."

An increasing number of scientific, medical and religious groups now support nuclear disarmament. San Francisco's Archbishop John R. Quinn has termed the nuclear arms buildup "madness" and vowed to unite Catholics and other religious groups in vocal opposition to nuclear weaponry.

In Vermont earlier this month, more than 160 communities voted on a resolution calling for an immediate freeze on the manufacture, testing and deployment of nuclear weapons and the missiles and bombers that deliver them. The resolution passed in more than 80 percent of Vermont townships.

And a California petition drive to place a nuclear arms freeze initiative on the November ballot is far exceeding the required number of signatures. Should the initiative pass, it, like its Vermont counterparts, would have no legal power to change either U.S. or Soviet policy, but the expression of public sentiment about the arms race would be one that no politician could ignore.

So far, the major battles to limit nuclear arms proliferation, such as they've been, have been fought purely in political terms. The U.S.-Soviet treaties (SALT I/II) have done nothing to ease the danger of nuclear war that threatens the very survival of the human species.

If Eisenhower was right about the power of the people of this would, then our time has come to demand that the politicians step aside. If they don't, then we must push them out of the way, using marches, protests, demonstrations, initiatives, ballots and votes.

World "leaders" in Washington and Moscow will have to realize that the people of the world will not tolerate nuclear war. They must be told, and only we can tell them, that we will not allow our technology, which has given us so much, to destroy our lives.

It's not peace anymore, Ike, it's survival.

Columbia is more than a war toy

The third launch of Space Shuttle Columbia is a badly needed source of pride for the United States. After a decade of disappointment and decline, Americans welcome a sign that our country is still a world leader in technology.

While the industrialization of space is an ambitious and far-sighted goal, the military uses of the shuttle now overshadow the original scientific goals of the program. The soaring costs of development and operation are eating away at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's unmanned exploration of the planets.

Originally the shuttle was a joint civilian/military program. But as costs rose, the military's role became increasingly dominant. A physicist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology suspects that "NASA may become a mere bus driver for the Defense Department."

Before April 1981, 68 shuttle flights were planned through 1985, with 21 booked by the military. By May the planned flights were cut to 32, with 21 still reserved by the military. Now, the total number of flights may be cut to 24, leaving only three for purely non-military use.

James Van Allen, discoverer of the Earth's radiation belt, said, "The military use of the shuttle is going to be dominant, while civilian uses will be minor. NASA is going to be trampled to death by the Defense Department on shuttle use, so why not be honest about it and call it a military program?"

In 1982 the Defense Department is spending $5.8 billion on space-related activites.

It is too late to prevent Columbia from being a primarily military vehicle, but steps must be taken to save remaining scientific projects from future budget cuts.

Many beneficial experiments will have to compete for limited time aboard the shuttle.

The Space Telescope, for example, will extend astronomical observation far beyond the current atmospheric limits.

It is a sad commentary on the state of humankind when something as neutral as space becomes a battleground.

Write us a letter! Phoenix wants to know your opinion on our coverage of the news.

Letters

New dean?

This letter is in regards to the statement made by (SF State provost Lawrence) Ianni at the "First World Unity Rally" in the Barbary Coast March 22.

Ianni made the statement that Physical Education was not a school. I understand that this is incorrect and that P.E. (Health, Physical Education and Recreation) has a dean.

If this is so, why does Ethnic Studies need justification for becoming a school in order to qualify for having a dean?

If P.E. is not a school, why does it have a dean while Ethnic Studies does not?

June Williams
Ethnic Studies

Blockade

Many SF State students are part of the strong Bay Area movement in solidarity with the people of El Salvador. In fairness to them and to the solidarity work which has such critical importance to the people of El Salvador we would like to clarify a possible misimpression left by a March 18 Phoenix article about the solidarity movement.

You carried a quote about the March 27 protest action initiated by the Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador (CISPES) which implied we are planning a violent rather than a mass action.

We would be happy to explain the nature of the Oakland action. At 11 a.m. we will assemble at Rilea Railroad Park at Seventh and Harrison Streets. After a brief rally we will march to the Naval Supply Center for a picket. We have a large group of well-prepared march monitors and street permits for both the march and the picket. In addition to the picket there will be a blockade of the entrance to the Supply Center. The blockade is a non-violent, civil disobedience action separate from the legal march and picket and blockaders will be prepared through orientation sessions. Those who would like to participate should call the CISPES office (861-0425) March 26 to sign up for the last orientation session on Friday evening.

We believe the Oakland march and blockade, along with the San Francisco march and demonstrations initiated by CISPES in Washington, D.C., Dallas, Los Angeles and Seattle will make a statement from the American people that opposition to U.S. policies of intervention in Central America is strong and growing stronger. We hope many SF State students will be part of that statement.

Mary Ann Buckley
Northwest Regional Coordinator
CISPES

Childcare

It is very important for the campus to know that the AS has always supported the existence of the AS Childcare Center and will continue to do so in the future. The center is a vital service for many parents especially single mothers and low-income families who must have low-cost childcare to attend this university.

Our concern is that the university is not taking its share of the responsibility for the service. In fact, it is taking no responsibility at all. This is the only campus in which the AS picks up the whole tab for childcare; childcare centers on other campuses are funded by the university, sometimes with a grant from the AS.

I feel very strongly that we take the position that a childcare center is not a luxury but a right to which we are entitled. It is incumbent upon all students who care about the childcare center to insist that the university cop to its responsibility in this matter. The center has not met the needs of the students on this campus mostly because we do not have the budget to expand to the neccessary capacity.

Until we challenge the university on its neglect in this matter it will no doubt remain financially uninvolved. Participation by the university is the only way the childcare center can remain and meet the needs of this campus.

— Summer Tips
AS Corporate Secretary

PG&E

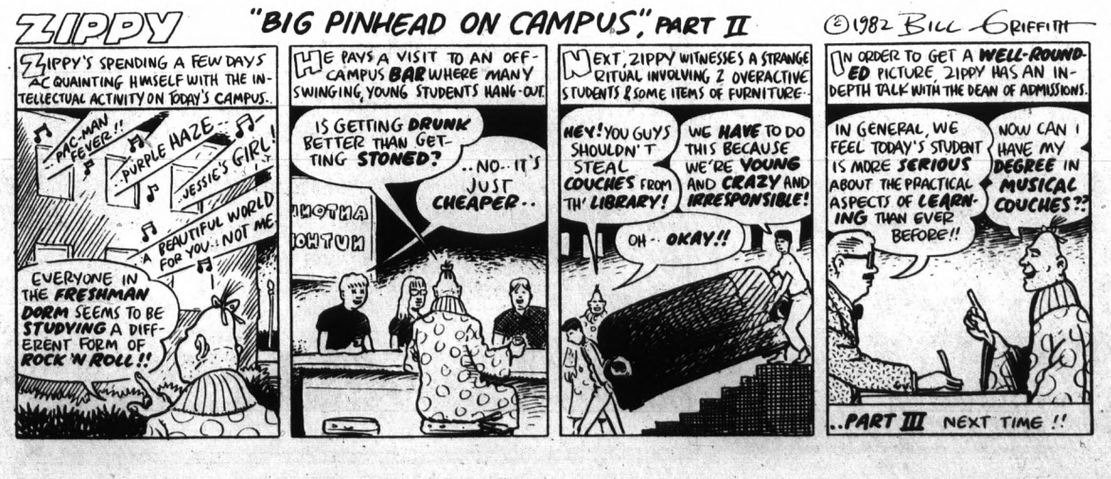
Rick Narcisso in his editorial, "Mad at PG&E? Blame the PUC" (March 11),insists that it is the Brown-appointed Public Utilities Commission and his fellow liberals and environmental activists that are to blame for high utility rates.

With the absence of any competition, PG&E can charge what it wants to, regardless of the existence of the PUC. Moreover, it is the consumer who winds up paying for PG&E's mistakes and poor management.

Narcisso feels that an elected rather than an appointed PUC is the solution. But the problem is too complex for this answer since the problem involves high interest rates, inflation, soaring construction costs and the company's monopoly on gas and electricity. Nothing short of public ownership of utilities or a competing company could bring prices down to a decent level, but both of these are unlikely.

The most objectionable part of Narcisso's piece, however, is his condemnation of the "activist citizen." If more citizens were activist, perhaps PG&E would not be gouging us so deeply.

—William Foss
Senior


ZIPPY "BIG PINHEAD ON CAMPUS", PART II
©1982 BILL GRIFFITH
ZIPPY'S SPENDING A FEW DAYS ACQUAINTING HIMSELF WITH THE INTELLECTUAL ACTIVITY ON TODAY'S CAMPUS..
PAC-MAN FEVER!!
PURPLE HAZE
JESSIE'S GIRL
A BEAUTIFUL WORLD FOR YOU.. NOT ME
EVERYONE IN THE FRESHMAN DORM SEEMS TO BE STUDYING A DIFFERENT FORM OF ROCK 'N ROLL!!
HE PAYS A VISIT TO AN OFF-CAMPUS BAR WHERE MANY SWINGING, YOUNG STUDENTS HANG-OUT.
IS GETTING DRUNK BETTER THAN GETTING STONED?
..NO.. IT'S JUST CHEAPER..
NEXT, ZIPPY WITNESSES A STRANGE RITUAL INVOLVING 2 OVERACTIVE STUDENTS & SOME ITEMS OF FURNITURE..
HEY! YOU GUYS SHOULDN'T STEAL COUCHES FROM TH' LIBRARY!
WE HAVE TO DO THIS BECAUSE WE'RE YOUNG AND CRAZY AND IRRESPONSIBLE!
OH.. OKAY!!
IN ORDER TO GET A WELL-ROUNDED PICTURE, ZIPPY HAS AN IN-DEPTH TALK WITH THE DEAN OF ADMISSIONS.
IN GENERAL, WE FEEL TODAY'S STUDENT IS MORE SERIOUS ABOUT THE PRACTICAL ASPECTS OF LEARNING THAN EVER BEFORE!!
NOW CAN I HAVE MY DEGREE IN MUSICAL COUCHES??
..PART III NEXT TIME !!

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Poets battle nukes

By Barbara Grob

In Part Two of the Phoenix series on nuclear war, three nationally acclaimed poets who are giving benefit readings for the California Bilateral Nuclear Weapons Freeze campaign discuss the threat of human extinction and writers' roles in confronting the problems.

"You have to have a stake in life if you want it to continue," said poet Denise Levertov, currently teaching creative writing at Stanford University. "You have to love the earth before you can prevent it from being poisoned forever with radioactivity.

"We face unprecendented horrors due to the technological skills we have developed far in excess of our moral intelligence," she said in a recent supplement to the American Book Review. "How is it possible that a serious writer not be engaged in political concerns?"

Levertov and her colleagues are attempting to combat the "psychic numbing" which allows people to avoid thinking about the awesome dimensions of the nuclear issue.

Poet Robert Bly, who in 1966 set up an organization called American Writers Against the Vietnam War, said, "President Reagan is a great psychic number. He was elected with the agreement he would insert a little needle into everyone, and they would immediately go to sleep."

Bly said the difficult task of reversing the arms buildup lies in the hands of the middle class.

"The Vietnam War made a very slight change in the attitudes of the middle class, but enough to prevent troops from entering El Salvador now," he said.

Galway Kinnell, author of "The Book of Nightmares" and "Mortal Acts, Mortal Words," said to assume protest is futile is to think you know more than you do. "It is a matter of how you choose to live your life," he said.

Levertov believes the Bilateral Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign is necessary to inspire widespread support of nuclear arms limitation. She said that although she thinks the demands of the freeze are inadequate because they do not address the issues of existing stockpiles, nuclear energy or wastes, the freeze would not be as useful if it were more radical.

"Not such a wide spectrum of people would have gotten involved," said Levertov. "That's terribly important. If they were asking for unilateral disarmament you just wouldn't get a whole lot of people involved that are now. By the time they get through campaigning for a bilateral freeze, a lot of people will be ready to demand a unilateral freeze."

Mixing art with politics is a task some find easier than others. The question of whether a writer should try inspires different answers.

Kinnell believes that writers are no different from other citizens — they must express themselves in whatever manner is "most natural, comfortable and available to them." For some writers that may not mean overtly political writing.

Levertov agrees, and adds that the arts are "in their very nature life-affirmative, regardless of the subject matter. The way a poem about rain can stimulate the sense of being alive in the reader is a social function."

Levertov said by waking the imagination, the arts make possible both compassion and the ability to visualize the consequences of one's actions.

Bly said when he tours universities some English professors try to make him apologize for the poems he wrote about Vietnam. He said he responds with, "Yeah, I feel very bad about them too. Mainly I'm sorry I didn't write more of them."

Bly said there are times when what is proper is to not think about the propriety of art, but to respond in a human way. "I think we're getting to that with El Salvador," he said, "and we have been there for a long time with the nuclear issue."

Both Bly and Kinnell say universities have a lot of influence on poetry. Bly said not a single political poet has come out of the academic world, and its influence has pushed poetry farther and farther away from political concerns.

Kinnel said the reason is that political poetry is not easily taught in the classroom.

"Political art here in America is a matter of conscience and the heart rather than personal experience," said Levertov. She said most American writers do not know the experience of invasion or domination firsthand, but "to some degree minorties in this country face this everyday in their lives."

The poets agree that self-delusion about the seriousness of the nuclear threat is America's most dangerous mistake.

"There's something in the American psyche that doesn't have the training to look directly at something that's hard and just keep looking at it," Bly said. "People prefer to live comfortably and be told that everything is OK and is getting better."

Kinnell doesn't think anti-nuclear poetry readings will solve the dilemma but they do provide a forum for the awakening he sees happening already.

Robert Bly, Denise Levertov, Galway Kinnell and Alice Walker will read their poetry on Saturday, March 27, 7:30 p.m. at Trinity Episcopal Church, at Bush and Gough streets. The $6 donation will go to the California Bilateral Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign.

John High contributed to this story.

Pro-nuke firms put to 'Shame'

By Claudia Iseman

About 600 people gathered Monday at Embarcadero Plaza to "point their fingers." The Hall of Shame, an anti-nuclear coalition, pointed fingers at the source of nuclear proliferation, 36 corporations in the financial district who are investors in the nuclear industry.

The main thrust of the rally, besides exposing the nuclear industry's major contributors, was to make office workers aware of their indirect contribution to nuclear proliferation.

The name "Hall of Shame," a coalition of 43 anti-nuclear groups all over California, refers to the corporations who are bringing shame to American society by greedily investing in something as dangerous as nuclear power, said spokesman Dave Sobel.

The three major investors in the nuclear industry are: PG&E, Bechtel and Westinghouse, Sobel said. "What people were doing in Diablo Canyon was all well and good, but the financial district is where the decisions are made and where the answers come from," he said.

The rally varied from the standard speaker forum. Groups of about 50 people gathered for a "guided tour" of the financial district. The tour guide, a member of the Coalition, pointed out specific firms such as Wells Fargo Bank, (which owns stock in 32 of the 36 major nuclear corporations), DuPont, Kerr-McGee and Bechtel.

Jenifer Granholm, an employee of the Morrison & Foerster Law firm, said the rally was "tremendous. They should do this once a week." She said most of her co-workers were oblivious to the dangers of nuclear weapons and energy "because most of them are so immersed in it they don't realize the potential dangers."

Not all of the office workers were enthusiastic about the demonstration. One man, who refused to give his name, said "nuclear energy is a necessity. Without it, thousands would be out of jobs."

Steve Baer and Gary Isoardi, both employees of Pacific Telephone, agreed the coalition came to the right place to "point the finger." Baer said he was really torn about the situation, "I'm against nuclear power, but I hate paying my electric bill. Right now I'm paying an additional $5 to save the next generation."

The question remains whether large corporations will ever feel enough pressure from the public to reduce their investments in the nuclear industry. Roy Morrow, western regional public relations manager of Westinghouse, said the company felt "no threat" from Monday's demonstration.

"People should study the situation and make up their own minds," he said.

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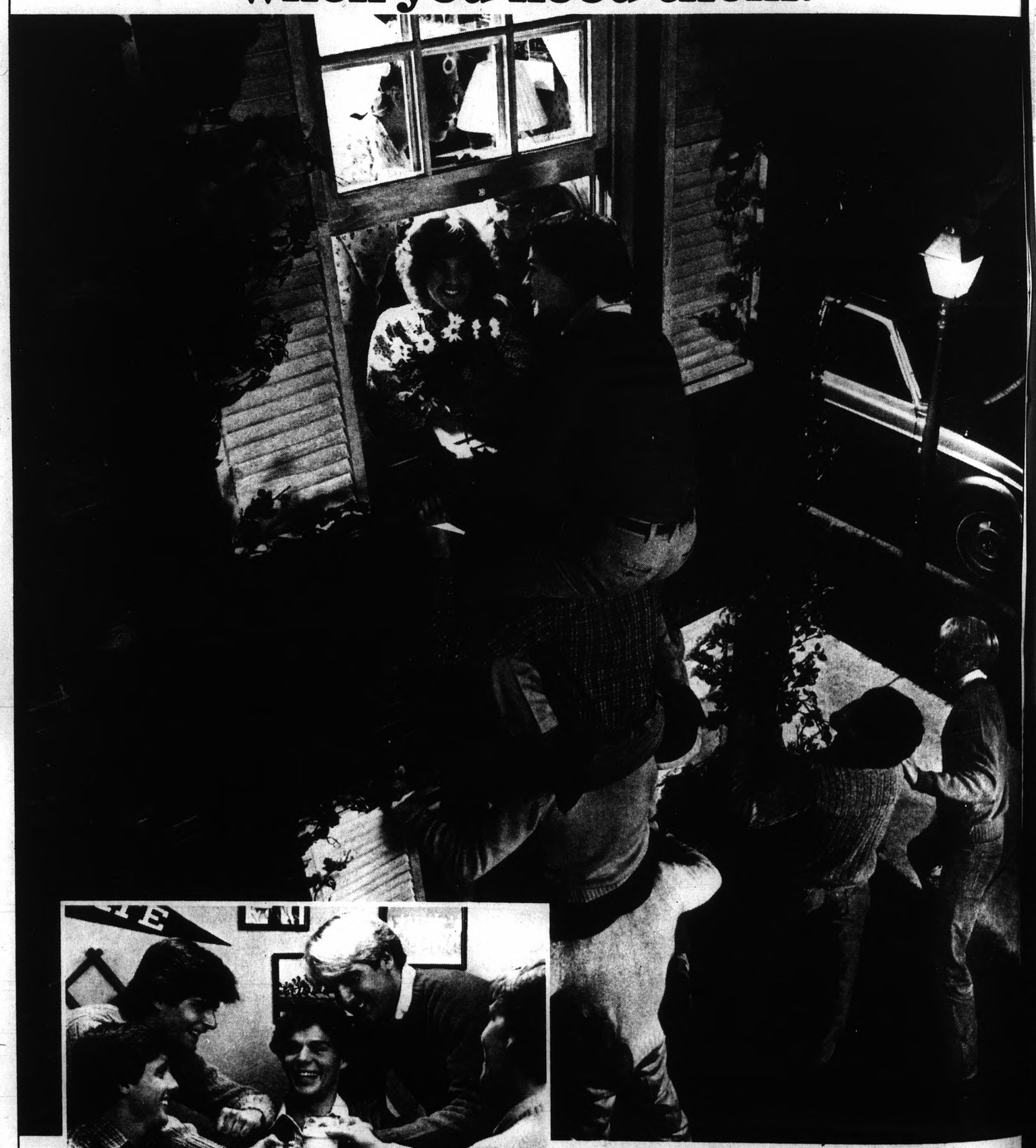

Phone calls got you nowhere, but this should get her attention. A mission requiring split-second timing, perfect planning and most importantly, some surefooted, stand-up guys.
When you come down to earth, spring for something special.
Tonight, let it be Löwenbräu.

Löwenbräu. Here's to good friends.

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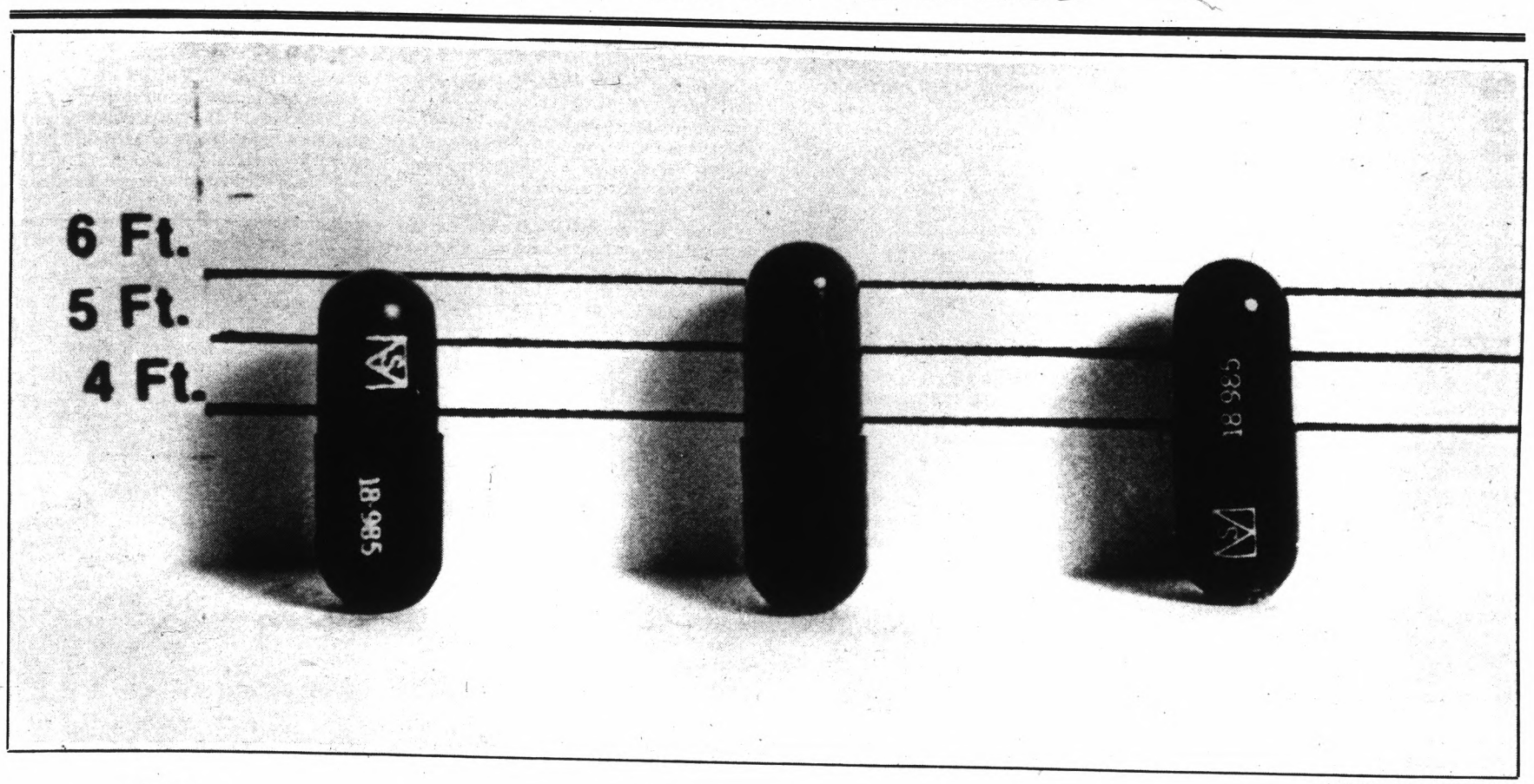
Centerfold



photos by Richard Brucker

Can you find the real speed in this lineup?

By Robert Manetta
and Charles Lenatti

It looks like speed, is priced like speed and is known to kill. It's the new billion-dollar-a-year rage in the American drug scene.

And it's completely legal.

It's lookalike drugs or "peashooters" — tablets and capsules fraudulently represented as illegal amphetamines but which contain legal, supposedly safe stimulants.

Lookalikes commonly contain three ingredients all available without a prescription: caffeine, phenylpropanolamine (PPA, a decongestant and purported diet aid) and ephedrine (also a decongestant with an effect similar to adrenaline). Lookalikes resemble anything from the popular amphetamines Biphetamine, commonly known on the street as "black beauties," to the pink heart-shaped tablets Benzadrine.

"All the markings are wrong," according to Bill Gellerman of the intelligence unit of the Drug Enforcement Administration, "but they're so close, the uninitiated could be fooled."

"They're a real consumer rip-off," said Richard Seymour of the Haight-Ashbury Training and Education Projects. "People think they're getting the real thing and they're only getting a cheap substitute."

"It's a phenomenal growth industry," said James Parker, editor of Drug Survival News, who estimates lookalikes are now a billion-dollar-a-year industry.

Lookalikes have existed for about a decade but have enjoyed their greatest popularity during the past three years. The number of manufacturers and distributors has incresased from a handful at the end of 1979 to 150 by November of 1981, according to William Lenck, chief counsel for the DEA.

The manufacturers don't misrepresent the drugs. The fraud begins when distributors are free to market the pills any way they like, according to Dr. Alan Slagle, drug program coordinator for the Food and Drug Branch of the State Department of Health Services. "The manufacturers stay nice and clean," he said.

Parker, the first to identify the lookalike phenomenon, became aware of it about three years ago when his drug clinic in Phoenix, Ariz., wasn't able to identify varieties of pills that were turning up on the street.

At first Parker considered lookalikes nothing more than a nuisance. Then he noticed manufacturers and distributors were becoming "millionaires." He also documented four lookalike deaths.

Though accurate figures are scarce, government and private agencies conservatively estimate that from three to as many as 25 people have died nationwide from lookalikes.

Three such deaths, according to the March 4 issue of the San Francisco Examiner, occurred in New Mexico. The victims were teen-aged boys who had taken amphetamine lookalike capsules containing PPA and ephedrine. Officials say the boys had congenital problems which in combination with the stimulants caused stroke.

Slagle says although lookalikes are probably not the most dangerous public health hazard around, "These pills, available in vast quantities, can present a toxic hazard. What it is and how dangerous it is is kind of hard to say because a lot of cases don't end up anywhere. If you're taking lookalikes and you get sick, you might not end up in your local emergency room telling them all about it. You may just try to ride it out."

Though the deaths and injuries caused by the drugs are by no means a health epidemic, "idiosyncratic reactions" to the drugs have occurred, according to Parker.

Parker said his body had an adverse reaction to lookalikes.

In his one and only experience with the pills Parker said, "I thought I was going to die. It was frightening as hell."

A freshman at SF State, who refused to be identified, took three lookalike "black beauties" last year and said the pills made the back of her neck and head ache. She also said her friend took the same pills and fainted.

"The guy who sold them to us said they (the pills) were legal and we all laughed and said, 'Sure,' " the student said. Asked if she would take lookalikes again, she responded, "Why? To get a headache?"

"The history of lookalikes is shabby," said Parker. "The danger isn't so much with the drugs themselves, but they're such a rip-off."

The earliest recollection of the lookalike drug problem belongs to Larry Golden of the Drug Enforcement Administration in Washington.

"The whole thing got started in the early 1970s when a truckdriver out of Atlanta, Ga., got the bright idea of selling caffeine that looked like amphetamines," Golden said.

The truckdriver, with the citizens band handle, "Peashooter," was making big money on the venture, according to Golden, until an irate trucker found he was being sold caffeine instead of real amphetamines and "torched Peashooter's house."

"Peashooter" subsequently moved his operation to Tampa, Fla.

"He's still around," said Golden. "You'll see his card every once in a while."

From the Southeast, the center of lookalike activity moved to Pennsylvania.

Advertising played a large part in the growth of the industry. Cosmopolitan, the National Enquirer, Hustler and High Times were just some of the periodicals that spread the word.

According to some, High Times was the center of the storm.

"High Times was the main instigator in getting the word out about these things," said Golden.

Another source close to High Times who requested anonymity, admitted High Times had a great deal to do with "perpetrating and establishing" the lookalike business.

High Times ended its role in the lookalike saga last May when, as one of its articles put it, "deeply insulted and offended" High Times readers persuaded the magazine to stop running advertisements for the fake drugs.

Dean Lattimer, Sordid Affairs editor of High Times, said the magazine lost $50,000 per issue in advertising when the lookalike ads were dropped.

Lattimer calls the lookalike situation a "scare" and says he doubts the validity of the reported deaths.

"I'd like to see someone who took these and died. Sure, you could commit suicide with them, but you can commit suicide with water too," he said.

Some people, like Parker of the Drug

continued on page 4

PPA: Fat fighter or fake?

By Charles Lenatti

Elements of the medical community have questioned the appropriateness of the unrestricted availability of phenylpropanolomine (PPA), in over-the-counter dietary aids.

In October, the Center for Science in the Public Interest (CSPI), a Washington consumer advocacy group, petitioned the Food and Drug Administration to ban dietary aids containing PPA.

PPA, a major ingredient in decongestants and lookalike drugs as well as appetite suppressants, has been on the market since the 1930s. Proven to have some effectiveness as a diet aid in tests with animals in 1944, PPA was not marketed as one until the 1970s.

Chemically related to adrenaline, PPA is a central nervous system stimulant.

The Poison Control Center for the FDA said dietary aids containing PPA poisoned more than 10,000 people nationwide last year and caused at least 1,000 others to seek emergency care.

Studies published during 1980 in The Lancet, an English medical journal, raised questions regarding the safety and effectiveness of the drug.

In a 1980 study, Trimolets, a diet aid containing 85 milligrams (mg) of PPA was given to 37 young, healthy subjects. After a single dose of the drug, the average blood pressures rose dramatically. Twelve of the subjects' diastolics peaked at over 100. One subject had an abnormally high blood pressure of 195/142 after two and one-half hours. An average blood pressure is around 120/70.

"The rise in blood pressure was usually accompanied by various unpleasant symptoms which may help to account for the anorectic (appetite suppressing) effect of the preparation," the study said.

Some of the symptoms experienced by the subjects were dizziness, palpitations, headaches, head tingling, chest tightness and tremors.

"Because of these blood pressure effects with Trimolets, the study of this preparation was discontinued and Contac 500 (containing 50 mg PPA) was investigated instead," according to The Lancet study.

After testing Contac 500 the report concluded, "Only the effects of single doses have been studied with either preparation, but there is already enough evidence to indicate that the availability of high dose phenylpropanolomine-containing preparations without medical advice is potentially hazardous and there is a case for increasing the restrictions on such preparations, especially those intended as anorectics for where there is little evidence of efficacy."

Drug companies say PPA is an effective appetite suppressant, safe when taken in recommened doses.

Dean Siegal, director of public information at Thompson Medical Co., in New York, which manufactures four diet aids containing PPA, said tests sponsored by the company at hospitals and universities indicated no unexpected side effects of the drug at recommended dosages of 75 mg over a 12-hour period.

"The real bottom line is how it effects the consumer and how he buys it," Siegal said.

According to a story in the New York Times, Feb. 24, 1982, 4 million American consumed about 10 billion doses of products containing PPA last year.

In 1979, an advisory panel for the FDA reviewed four years of company-sponsored studies and declared PPA safe and effective when used as an appetite suppressant. In fact, the panel ruled that dosages of up to 150 mg per day of PPA (the amount available in some decongestants) was safe.

But because over-the-counter doses could not be raised until the report was published (February 1982), the FDA held the legal over-the-counter dose to 75 mg per day. In addition, according to William Gilbertson of the FDA, the department had begun to accumulate literature about adverse reactions to PPA.

"The advisory panel did not recommend anything," according to Dr. William Arrowsmith, who served on the panel.

"The panel looks at the things to determine whether they are safe and effective. If there was evidence that they had an effect, then we would say they were effective. In double-blind tests, comparing the drug to a placebo (a substance having no medical value), there was a small difference over the course of a month.

"If you ask the individual members of the panel if they would recommend PPA or anything else that is a dietary aid, they would probably tell you 'No.' But the test did show that it did have an effect and the panel had no choice but to say, 'Yes, it had an effect.'

"I don't think diet pills have any significant value other than the patient thinking he can stick on a diet better with diet pills. Even if they were sugar pills labeled diet pills, the fact that they think they are getting some help from them is probably important," Arrowsmith said.

Asked if she would recommend PPA-containing diet pills, Diana Calvert, a pharmacist and member of the panel answered, "We don't sell them in our store."

Why had the drug companies submitted the test to the FDA?

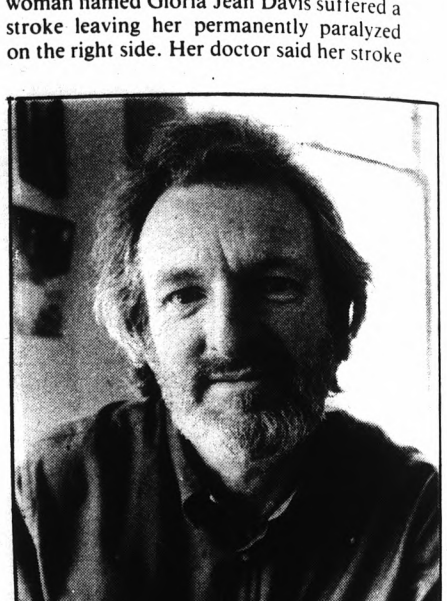
Siegal said the studies were part of the laboratory's ongoing research.

John Short, advisory panel administrator for the FDA, had a different answer, "Money. That's the simplistic answer, but that's the reason any drug company does tests — so they can prove to the FDA that their product is safe and efficacious so they can get it on the market.

"There was tremendous increase in the number of diet products on the market after the panel submitted its report," Short said.

Although the FDA has still not made its recommendation about the drug, PPA acquired a patina of respectability in the Physicians Desk Reference, an accumulation of drug-related data submitted by drug companies. Descriptions of diet drugs are now accompanied by a box saying PPA has been found safe and effective by the advisory panel, even though the panel has no decision-making power and is not really part of the FDA.

According to the New York Times, Feb. 24, 1982, in 1978 a 26-year-old Atlanta woman named Gloria Jean Davis suffered a stroke leaving her permanently paralyzed on the right side. Her doctor said her stroke was caused by Appedrine, a non-perscription diet aid.



Richard Seymour—Haight-Ashbury Training and Education Project.

Davis sued the manufacturer, Thompson Medical Co., and the manufacturer settled out of court for $125,000 to avoid expensive litigation, according to a company spokesman.

Local consumer affairs officer for the FDA, Karen Erdman, said, "I think the public thinks over-the-counters are so weak they're not going to cause any harm. There's a false sense of security about those things."

Dealers who can't get busted

By Robert Manetta

Ask Dave how business is and he'll laugh nervously. "It's good. It supports us," he says.

What Dave and Carrie sell are known as lookalikes — capsules and tablets made to look like legal amphetamines but which contain completely legal stimulants.

Dave is young for a businessman. He wears a beard and fidgets nervously in his chair as he speaks about his profits and how he heard about the lookalike trade in college in Pennsylvania.

"We're just a thriving small business," says Dave's girlfriend and business partner, Carrie.

Dave and Carrie's business is pills. To advertise they hand out business cards and fliers at rock concerts in Northern California. Then, from their small apartment, they fill mail orders for about 10,000 pills per week at a healthy profit of between 200 and 300 percent.

"These ingredients (in the pills) can be found in other (over the counter) products," he says and adds that he wouldn't know of any similarity between his pills and illegal amphetamines because he's never seen amphetamines.

Dave sees no reason why the lookalike industry shouldn't be able to continue without legal hassles.

But the legal hassles and publicity have arrived. Several states are trying to outlaw the manufacturing of the pills because of reported deaths and injuries.

People have overdosed, others have died or suffered strokes after taking two or three pills. Still others have overdosed on real amphetamines because they mistook them for lookalikes.

But those things don't bother Dave. In fact he gets angry when people mention the dangers of his pills.

"There's been five deaths ever" from lookalikes, he says. "As far as I've read, the ones who have died had heart problems or high blood pressure and took large quantities of the pills."

He points out that all his pills come with information on dosage and potential danger.

Dave says he just sells his pills honestly and has no control over what happens afterward.

"Do I have control over the assholes around?" he asks. "How do I know some guy's a loony or not?"

Above all, Dave makes sure he doesn't do anything illegal. He says he never sells to minors and never misrepresents his product.

"If you call and say, 'I'd like to buy some black beauties,' I say, 'Excuse me, we don't sell black beauties, we sell black capsules,' We make it so clear so that we don't get into any hassles," he says.

Dave says he doesn't know why the government is trying to put lookalikes out of business.

"As far as I can tell, they just don't like people who have a free hand, they don't like things that are unregulated. There's no other reason to make these things illegal."

Dave and Carrie's business has been good. In nine months and with minimal effort the two have supported themselves and saved enough money to buy a small farm in Pennsylvania.

"We're into supporting ourselves and putting a little away so we can do what we want," Dave says. "We could go gonzo, but we're not into that." Dave says matter of factly that someone selling lookalikes in a storefront situation could make more than $10,000 a week. "This business is unlimited. It depends on how many people you hit."

Dave, a vegetarian and health food enthusiast, says his conscience bothered him when he first started selling the pills, but not anymore.

"I realize what I'm doing," he says but adds that he's only in business temporarily. "If people weren't getting the pills from me, they'd be getting them from somebody else. And I'm giving them a better price anyway. It's the typical business shit."

Dave admits his pills aren't particularly good for people and adds that he despises the pill-popping culture.

"People abuse the fuck out of themselves," he says. "Sure, I'm adding to that abuse, but it really doesn't bother me too much."

Dave and Carrie's customers are varied — everything from housewives to "white punks on dope" types. Their modest advertising is directed solely at what Dave call the "hardcore rock and rollers." He describes them as "the people who are smoking weed 24 hours a day, drinking beer 24 hours a day, and (now) taking caffeine pills 24 hours a day." He says one of the advantages of running his business by mail order is that he doesn't have to deal directly with these people.

Dave describes the type of person who would injure himself with lookalikes as an "asshole."

"What can I say? I mean, I don't even eat these things myself, you know?"

Dave and Carrie are not real names, but because of the nature of their business, — perfectly legal though it may be — they're qested anonymity.

The medical story

The dangers of lookalikes are to some degree well known, but in other respects a mystery. Some victims who were considered "normal and healthy" died or suffered strokes after taking just two or three pills, according to the Do It Now Foundation's Drug Information Network.

Lookalike ingredients — caffeine, phenylpropanolamine and ephedrine — are, said Richard Seymour, director of the Haight-Ashbury Training and Education Projects, vasoconstrictors — drugs that raise blood pressure by constricting blood vessels.

As a result, most lookalike deaths and injuries involve strokes and cerebral hemorrhages as well as heart malfunctions.

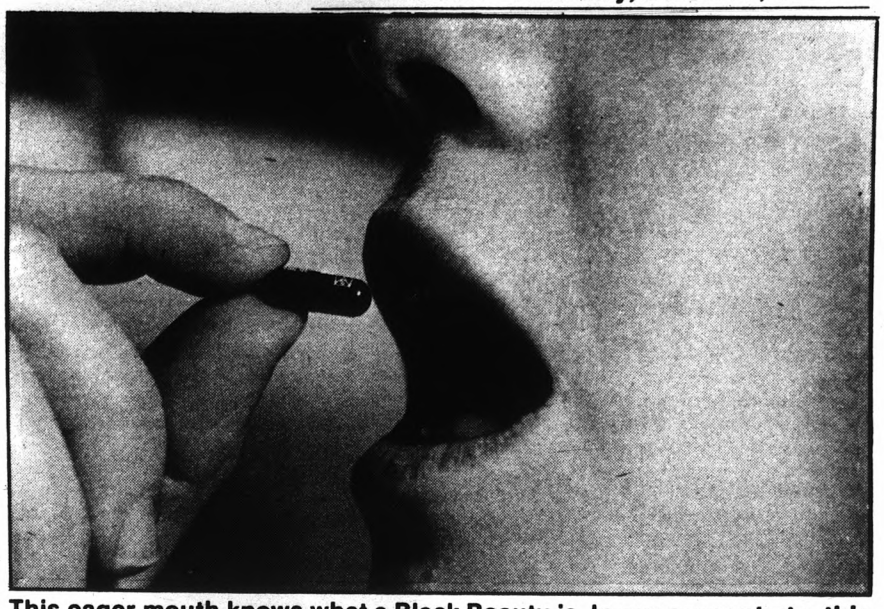
"It's an effect similar to decreasing the diameter of a water pipe by half and pumping water through it twice as fast, " says Seymour.

Thus, before taking lookalikes, one might consider, in addition to the freak deaths that have occurred, that lookalikes pose specific dangers.

The word straight from the lookalike bottle is that you should not take the pills if "you suffer from heart disease, diabetes, thyroid disease or are presently taking any medication."

In addition, the lables advise in bold print that the pills are "not to be used by pregnant women and by elderly persons."

— R.M.



This eager mouth knows what a Black Beauty is. In our cover photo, this pill was the one on the far right. One the left was a lookalike; in the center, a dummy capsule painted black.

The long arm of the law can't reach these pills

By Charles Lenatti

So far, all the law enforcement attacks against lookalike drug manufacturers and distributors have been on the basis of violations of federal and state fraud statutes.

Because imitation drugs contain only ingredients available over the counter without a prescription, they do not violate the 1970 Controlled Substances Act and do not fall under the jurisdiction of the Drug Enforcement Agency.

However, the DEA has suggested model legislation to individual states similar to the legislation proposed this year governing the sale of drug paraphernalia.

Fourteen states have passed law governing the manufacture or distribution of imitation drugs, including Pennsylvania where, according to Betty Bosarge, editor of Narcotics Digest, one-third of all lookalikes are manufactured.

California currently has a bill based on the DEA model before the state legislature. The Imitation Controlled Substances Act, AB 2342, introduced by Assemblyman Richard Katz, D-39th District, would make it unlawful to knowingly manufacture or distribute imitation controlled substances, defined as a product specifically designed to resemble a controlled substance.

According to Alan Slagle, Drug Program Coordinator for the state's Department of Health Services, California already has such a law.

"I don't think the new law will do very much. I don't think it extends existing law very much — if at all," he said.

Slagle said that under existing state Health and Safety Code laws dealing with imitation substances, his department has brought action against a Los Angeles storefront distributor and three mail-order lookalike distributors.

None of the cases has gone to court yet.

"When you deal with a fraud situation, the burden of proof is on the prosecuting agency. You have to show a judge that you've proven the intent (to deceive). All they (the distributors) have to say is, 'We didn't intend to do that,' " Slagle said.

While the lookalike phenomenon is relatively new in California, the U.S. Postal Service has been investigating the problem for more than three years.

Under Title 39, section 3005 of th U.S. Administrative Code prohibiting schemes for obtaining money or property through the mail by false representation, the postal service has put 42 mail-order distributors out of business, according to Ned Friece, federal postal inspector.

Friece said the postal service files a complaint against a distributor, and if he does not sign a written consent to stop distributing the imitation drugs, the postal service puts a stop order on his mail.

The postal service finds out about distributors from their advertising or through consumer complaints. "The problem is nationwide," Friece said. "Their advertising tells us that."

"There may be as many as three times that," he said.

The San Francisco postal service has made no attempt to inhibit the mail-order traffic of lookalike drugs, according to San Francisco Postal Inspector William Hallonen.

Federal marshalls have seized fake pills in New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Florida and Alabama, according to Karen Erdman, Consumer Affairs Officer for the Federal Drug Administration.

"The problem is the counterfeit stuff goes on all the time, and we don't have enough manpower to constantly address it," Erdman said.

Government agencies have used fraudulent claims laws against the purveyors of lookalike drugs. But by the time law enforcement agencies became aware of the problem, the market had already been established. Lookalike drug manufacturers and distributors may no longer need to masquerade their products

"That's what's happening now," said Slagle, who said the market was sufficiently established to allow lookalike drug dealers to drop their disguise. "That's what I would do."

"The industry seems to be going toward avoidance of the lookalike thing and marketing the product on the basis of its own merits instead of a controlled substance," Slagle said.

Deputy California Attorney General Pete DeMarro said the pills are sold in such large quantities that he would find it hard to believe that they were not being resold as lookalikes.

However, if the pills were sold without being misrepresented as amphetamines, he said his office would be hard pressed to prosecute the distributors since the whole premise of lookalike prosecution under California's Sherman Act is that the pills look like something they're not.

"At that point, the person would be assuming his risk and I'm not sure we would be interested in prosecuting," DeMarro said.

As long as the pills contain legal over-the-counter ingredients, are manufactured in accordance with drug manufacturing laws and are not misrepresented, they are within the boundaries of the law.

Funding for these stories was supplied in part by the SF State chapter of Sigma Delta Chi and a grant from the Reader's Digest Fund.

I was legally strung out

Confessions of a drug-crazed reporter

By James M. Uomini

Ever eager for a new chemical experience, I agreed (read: insisted) to be the guinea pig for the legal drugs.

At 3:37 p.m. I anxiously swallowed two of the heart-shaped pink pills.

The editor watched closely, studying me for signs of unusual behavior.

"You should be sitting at your typewriter," she said as I continued to lounge casually at my desk. Fortunately, she left soon, freeing me for the moment from her prodding stare.

A light tingle soon raced across my face. I began to feel warm and flushed, like I had just finished three cups of coffee.

The serious business of editing copy gradually became amusing.

I began giggling for no apparent reason. But then I do that normally.

Fifteen minutes later I noticed I was still reading the same two paragraphs. But the drug wasn't entirely to blame. A parade of gawkers wanted to know how I was feeling.

"Why did you take two?" a reporter asked.

"The editor told me to," I replied.

"I've learned one thing, never do what she tells you to do," he said.

I began to worry.

"Do you want to know what's in them?" the reporter asked.

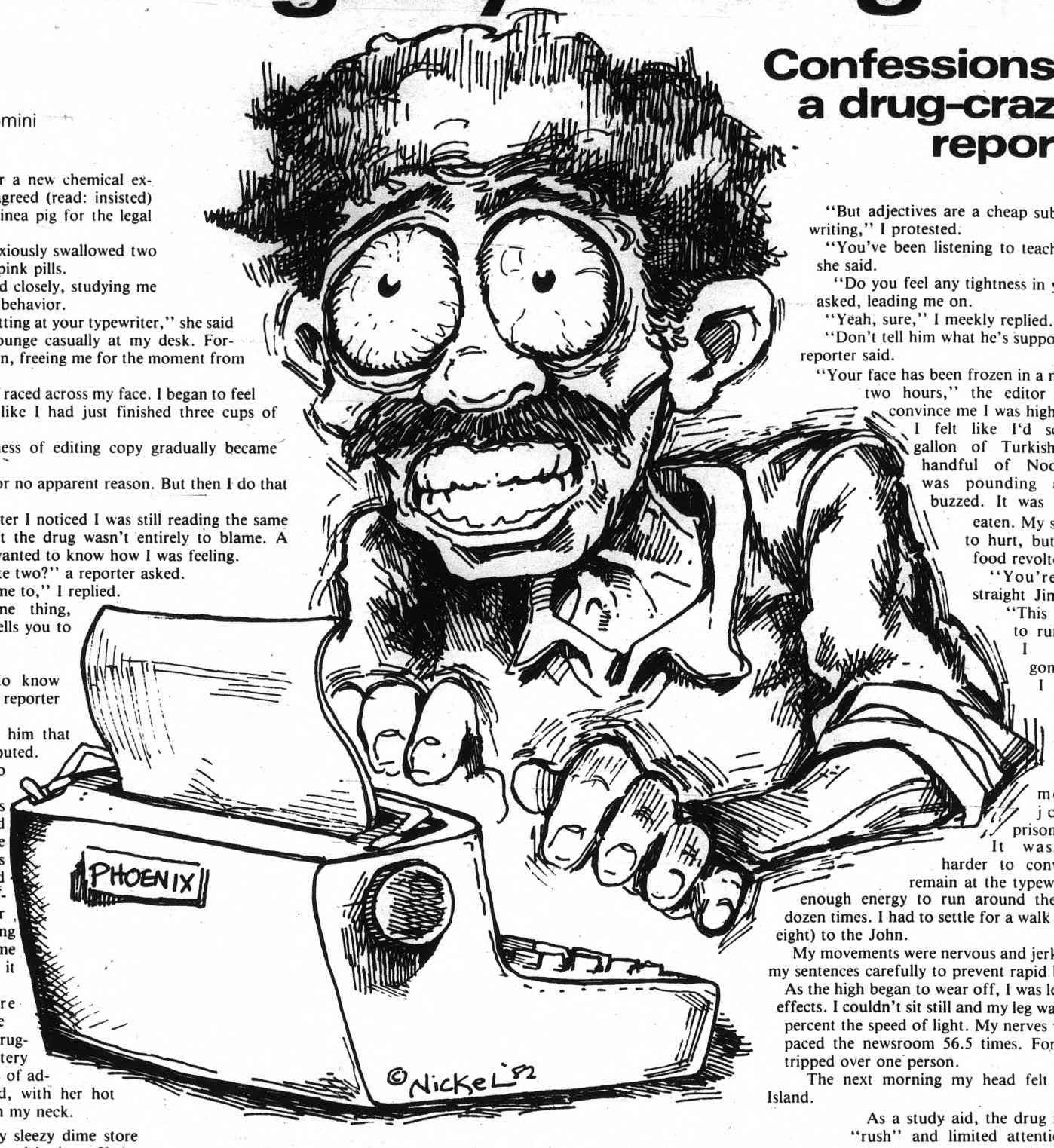
"No, don't show him that now," the editor shouted.

I *really* began to worry.

By 5:18 the drug's effect went beyond the everyday caffeine "high." My pace was noticeably faster and typing became difficult. My typewriter seemed to be working against me. Every time I tried to backspace, it changed lines.

"I want more description," the editor insisted as I struggled on with jittery fingers. "I want lots of adjectives," she ranted, with her hot breath pouring down my neck.

I thought of every sleezy dime store novel, with adjectives dripping off the pages I'd read. Slimmy, scummy, sweaty and crusty immediately came to mind.



Wired writer gets the journo jitters

"But adjectives are a cheap substitute for good writing," I protested.

"You've been listening to teachers too much," she said.

"Do you feel any tightness in your chest?" she asked, leading me on.

"Yeah, sure," I meekly replied.

"Don't tell him what he's supposed to feel," the reporter said.

"Your face has been frozen in a maniacal grin for two hours," the editor said, trying to convince me I was high.

I felt like I'd scarfed down a gallon of Turkish coffee, or a handful of Nodoz. My heart was pounding and my head buzzed. It was hours since I'd eaten. My stomach started to hurt, but the thought of food revolted me.

"You're writing too straight Jim," she insisted. "This is your chance to run with the ball. I want more gonzo."

I said I had run out of things to write, but she refused to unchain me from my journalistic prison.

It was harder and harder to convince myself to remain at the typewriter. I now had enough energy to run around the campus a few dozen times. I had to settle for a walk or two (or was it eight) to the John.

My movements were nervous and jerky. I had to form my sentences carefully to prevent rapid babbling.

As the high began to wear off, I was left with only side effects. I couldn't sit still and my leg was bouncing at 75 percent the speed of light. My nerves were wired and I paced the newsroom 56.5 times. Fortunately, I only tripped over one person.

The next morning my head felt like Three-Mile Island.

As a study aid, the drug is useless. The "rush" and limited attention span (i.e., "the short-term memory is the first to go") made concentration difficult. Hacking out this brief story was . . .

Drug lineup, continued from page 1

Survival News, say lookalikes boomed because of a "speed drought" caused when real amphetamines were difficult to obtain in the 1970s.

Golden said the Controlled Substances Act of 1970, which limited the availability of amphetamines, might have had an influence but lookalikes "created their own markets."

Others say the lookalike success might have had something to do with a boom in the over-the-counter diet pill industry. Like lookalikes, diet pills contain PPA and caffeine. A panel reviewing diet pills for the Federal Drug Administration in 1979 said PPA was "safe and effective" when used as an appetite suppressant.

"After they did that, the diet business really flourished," Slagle said. "Diet pills came out with a vengeance following the advisory panel review.

"The lookalike industry recognizes there are other uses for appetite suppressants. Any place you have a nice spread of profit like that, you have a bourgeoning industry."

However, Slagle said the FDA panel's decision regarding PPA was not necessarily the cause of the lookalike boom.

"There's still caffeine, there's still ephedrine. I don't think the lookalike problem would have been avoided by that (tighter controls on PPA)," he said.

"The issue boils down to a two-deception argument. Either a direct deception, that you think it is controlled substance or lacking that, you are given the promotion that this is a beneficial, legally sanctioned thing to do. That's a much more subtle form of deception, to take drugs for non-medical purposes. The problem is, people turn to drugs for non-medical benefits. That's where there seems to be a conflict. The use of drugs for social purposes has never been socially sanctioned," Slagle said.

Thus, above all, popular demand for "uppers" has given rise to lookalikes. The market has become so established that many say lookalikes may no longer have to rely on the fact that they look like amphetamines.

"People don't care if these are the real things or not anymore," said Parker.

An illegal drug dealer in San Francisco who has sold lookalikes agreed. "Most people don't care what's in them as long as they get you there."

"Getting there" creates another complication. Since lookalikes don't have as strong an effect as real amphetamines, it takes a nearly toxic dose to get the same type of high.

"Most of the time they're used as a cheap high," said Gellerman of the DEA.

Another problem authorities mention is lookalikes give young people a "pills are all right attitude."

"It leaves you with a certain kind of mind-set about drugs that certainly isn't appropriate — that (drugs) are OK to use," said Slagle.

In a paper concerning lookalikes, David Smith and Richard Seymour of the Haight-Ashbury Training and Education Projects said, "Pushed at a young and vulnerable population, these drugs, like chocolate cigarettes, reinforce a cultural reliance on drugs that in part confuses use and abuse."

"Unless you convince a kid, 'This will make you drop dead,' he'll continue to take these things," said Golden.

The surprising thing about lookalikes is that stronger yet cheaper versions can be bought in over-the-counter diet pills.

"I cannot fathom a person paying that money for something they can get over the counter at a cheaper price," said Bill Deac of the DEA.

Diet pills, such as Dex-a-diet II, cost about $16 per hundred, whereas lookalikes in the Bay Area cost $25 to $40 per hundred. Both pills contain 200 mg of caffeine, but diet pills have more than twice as much PPA (75 mg) but no ephedrine (lookalikes contain 25 mg of ephedrine).

"If there's been one good result of all this publicity, it's that it's brought the price down (of lookalikes)," said Parker. "I wouldn't mind these things so much if they weren't such a rip-off."

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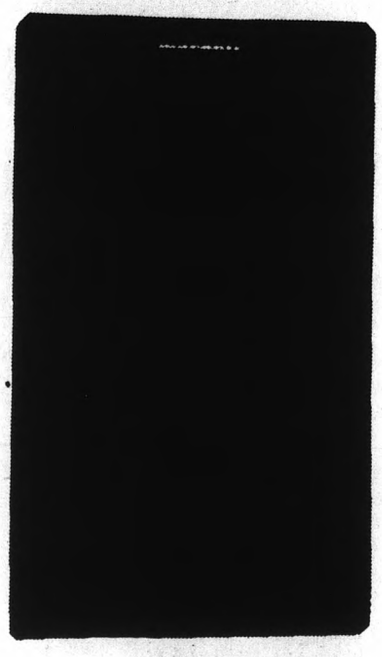

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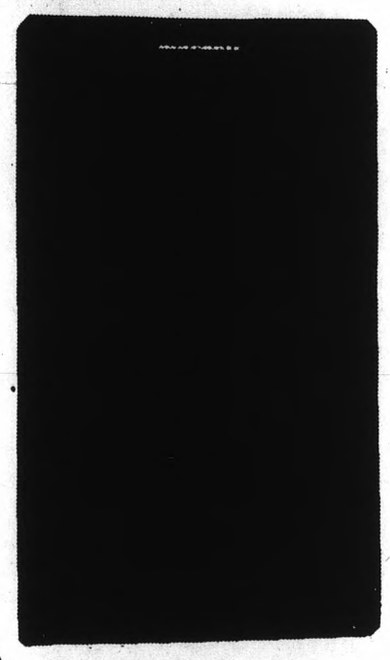

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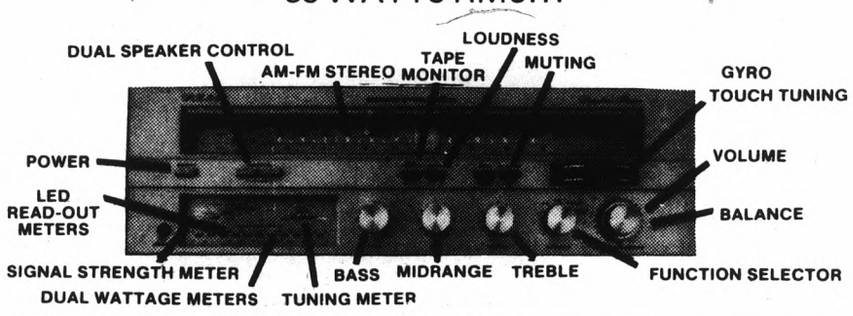

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Coast offers quiet refuge

By Claudia Iseman

It's hard to believe that remote coastline still exists in California. Besides an escape from the city, the Northern California coast, (an approximate 70-mile section of Highway 1 from Jenner to Mendocino), offers plenty to do for the avid whale watcher, scuba diver or photographer.

This Weekend Wanderer has spent several years exploring the North Coast and is still discovering deserted beaches and tranquil redwood groves. The opportunities are limitless.

weekend wandering

One of the reasons this coastline has remained far removed from city life is the terrorizing, winding Highway 1 which clings to the side of the cliffs 300 feet above the ocean.

March and April are the best months to watch the whales make the trek north with their offspring. One of the best places for viewing is Gualala, a small town at the mouth of the Gualala River. Every year around this time whales try to shed the barnacles that have grown on their bodies by scraping and frolicking on the bottom of the river.

The 70 miles of coastline have a wide variety of state parks. Salt Point and Still Water Cove parks offer perfect facilities for scuba divers. Still Water Cove has 30 spaces for $3 a night, and the park rangers encourage divers to make reservations early on Fridays. The abalone season begins April 1.

Most tourists can be found in the town of Mendocino. But that doesn't mean it should be avoided because the town still possesses its artist colony charm.

Upstairs in the bar of Mendocino's Seagull Inn, one can enjoy a good, cheap drink and the flavor of the town and its inhabitants.

From Timber Cove to Mendocino a number of old-fashioned bed and breakfast inns thrive. Unfortunately, one must pay dearly for this quaint country hospitality, but if the pocketbook can endure, it's worth the price.

Two of the most spectacular inns are the Timber Cove Inn in Jenner, and St. Orres in Gualala. Both are on scenic Highway 1 and have excellent dining rooms and bottom rates of $50 a night.

It is possible to make this excursion without a car. Take Golden Gate Transit to Santa Rosa and catch an MTA Coastal Van shuttle that travels along Highway 1. The shuttle leaves from Santa Rosa Monday through Saturday. Call (707) 884-3723.

Ivy unity

The campus newspapers at seven of the eight Ivy League universities are jointly calling for an end to U.S. aid to El Salvador.

Saying "the United States should withdraw its support from a government which kills and tortures," the colleges' declaration calls on all Americans to "participate in grassroots demonstrations" against U.S. policy toward El Salvador.

"Current American policies will only prop up a right-wing military that has prevented the Salvadoran people from determining their own future," it continues.

The statement urges support for a proposed joint congressional resolution calling for an internationally supervised ceasefire and a negotiated settlement in El Salvador.

This is the first joint Ivy League statement since 1969. Campuses participating are Brown, Cornell, Harvard, the University of Pennsylvania, Princeton, Yale and Columbia. Dartmouth did not join in.

Academix

Continued from page 2

remains the same, but, she said, "As issues emerge, I add them in. For example, I teach a section on the ERA now."

Davis said the class composition — the proportion of people of color and whites, men and women — afffects the class.

"There are more men in the class now. When I first taught it there were no men and then perhaps one. Now there are several. That's important. I encourage men to take the class; they need it just as much as women do."

Terry Phillips, one of the nine men in the 33-member class, said he feels fine about being in a class focusing on women. "Angela teaches all viewpoints," he said. "Women are a part of American history you usually don't hear about in history classes."

Phillips, like many of Davis' students, originally chose the class because Davis was teaching it. "She is one of the best teachers I've ever had," he said. "Probably one of the best professors on this campus."

Davis, who is known nationally as a political activist and a key figure in the 1960s black liberation movement, brings politics into the class, but, according to one student, "only when it's applicable." She mentions her political work with the National Alliance Against Racism and Political Repression, of which she is a co-chairwoman, and brings up contemporary issues that can be traced to the political period she is discussing.

In talking about the extreme racial, sexual and economic inequality of the days before World War II, she said, "The (present) president of the United States is determined to take the country back to the time before equality."

But Davis does not force her political beliefs on her students and does not allow class members to engage in political propagandizing. When one student brought the discusssion to communism, Davis, a communist, said, "This is not a class about the Communist Party."

Davis does provide class time for student announcements, many of which are on political rallies and issues, and sometimes brings in petitions she is circulating.

inside student govt.

by Bill Coniff & Jim Beaver

Campus clubs cling to AS cash cord

Of the original $37,000 budgeted for student groups, the legislative finance committee has $970 left to fund activities for this semester, causing it to put an iron grip on the cash.

"It might make the (Ad) club fall apart," said Alex Mourelatos, in response to the committee's refusal Tuesday to fund the club's participation in nationwide competition. "They have funded us every time before. How are we going to get the money to do this?"

The problem is the "first come, first funded" system which leaves the committee little money to allocate by mid-semester.

"I don't want to go through this again," said committee Chairman Glenn Merker, who wants to see the system changed to include only two hearings a year, at the beginning of each semester, with a contingency fund for any unforeseen organization activities.

Another casualty at the committee's meeting was Freeze Campaign for World Survival, an anti-nuke group that asked for a waiver of the AS requirement that an organization be in effect for at least a semester before receiving funds. Although Freeze is composed of five longstanding groups, the request was denied.

"This isn't chicken shit," said one Freeze member. "We're talking about the end of the world."

★ ★ ★

Just when you thought the AS horse race was finally over . . .

After carefully tabulating the AS election results, Elections Chairman Wayne Zimmerman has determined that one legislative race is still in question.

Carlos Garza and Louanne Lee ran neck and neck through the finish line as write-in votes for the position of ethnic studies representative on the AS legislature.

When the dust settled, the two candidates had received a mandate from an astounding .008 percent of the SF State student body: each got one vote.

If neither of them bows out, Zimmerman will have to call a runoff in a fall special election. Of course, the problem then will be to find a third voter to break the tie.

★ ★ ★

Dan Cornthwaite, Student Union Governing Board acting managing director, told the board at yesterday's meeting if current budget trends continue, the Student Union will be forced to raise student fees by the 1984/85 fiscal year.

His suggestion drew an unenthusiastic response from board members. Cornthwaite offered the board a list of possible alternatives to a fee increase, including putting more revenue-producing enterprises in the Student Union, increasing rates on existing services, increasing food service commissions and increasing tenant rents.

The board eventually approved a recommendation that "all possible economies be explored before any increases are recommended."

Inventors discuss ways to turn ideas into money

By Teresa L. Trego

Prospective inventors, innovators and entrepreneurs gathered in the Student Union last weekend to explore the nuts and bolts of inventing.

The "Making Inventions Work" conference brought together about 200 inventors, about 40 of them from SF State, and 12 experts from private business, law and public relations.

Robert Krolick, an associate professor of Design and Industry, helped organize the conference. "It's good for the campus because it puts us on the map with people in this field. Innovation is fashionable right now and the university has a responsibility to be involved in it," said Krolick.

"Entrepreneurs are people who have made their products commercially successful. They make the products we use and hopefully improve our lives," said Krolick. Inventors and innovators are the people whose ideas are just beginning to take form," he said.

The conference, co-sponsored by the Alliance for American Innovation, Inventors of California, the Venture Development Association and the SF State Design and Industry Department, is one in a series of programs sponsored by the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards and the U.S. Department of Energy to promote Innovation in America.

The main topic was how to turn an idea into money.

"The marketing is 90 percent of the product," said David Humphrey, a self-made millionaire from Haiwaiian Premium Products.

Humphrey, who drew the largest crowd of any speaker at the conference, used his success as an example to his audience.

"I get to know people in the industry I'm interested in and then I offer to buy them lunch for an hour of their time. I guarantee they won't turn you down," he told the crowd.

"People work all their lives for someone else. They come out of high school and college to go to work for someone else, but you are special because you want to work for yourselves," he said.

"If you can put together a coherent plan and present it in a professional way, you can find financing and backing for your project," he concluded.

Other speakers included Norman Parrish, an engineer who is director of the National Innovators Workshop; George Champion, a professor at SF State; E. Joseph Cossman, president of Cossman International and Phillip Larson, a "venture capitalist."

Scott Martin, a junior in Design and Industry, came to the conference because he was curious. "You can't tell whether some of the people here are phony or not. They guard their inventions like we're all out to get them."

"Inventors have the image of being slightly eccentric and sometimes this is the case, but more often than not they are just like everyone else," said Krolick.

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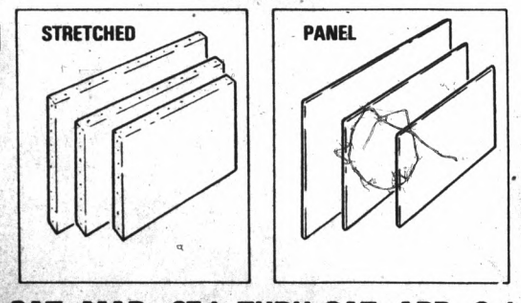

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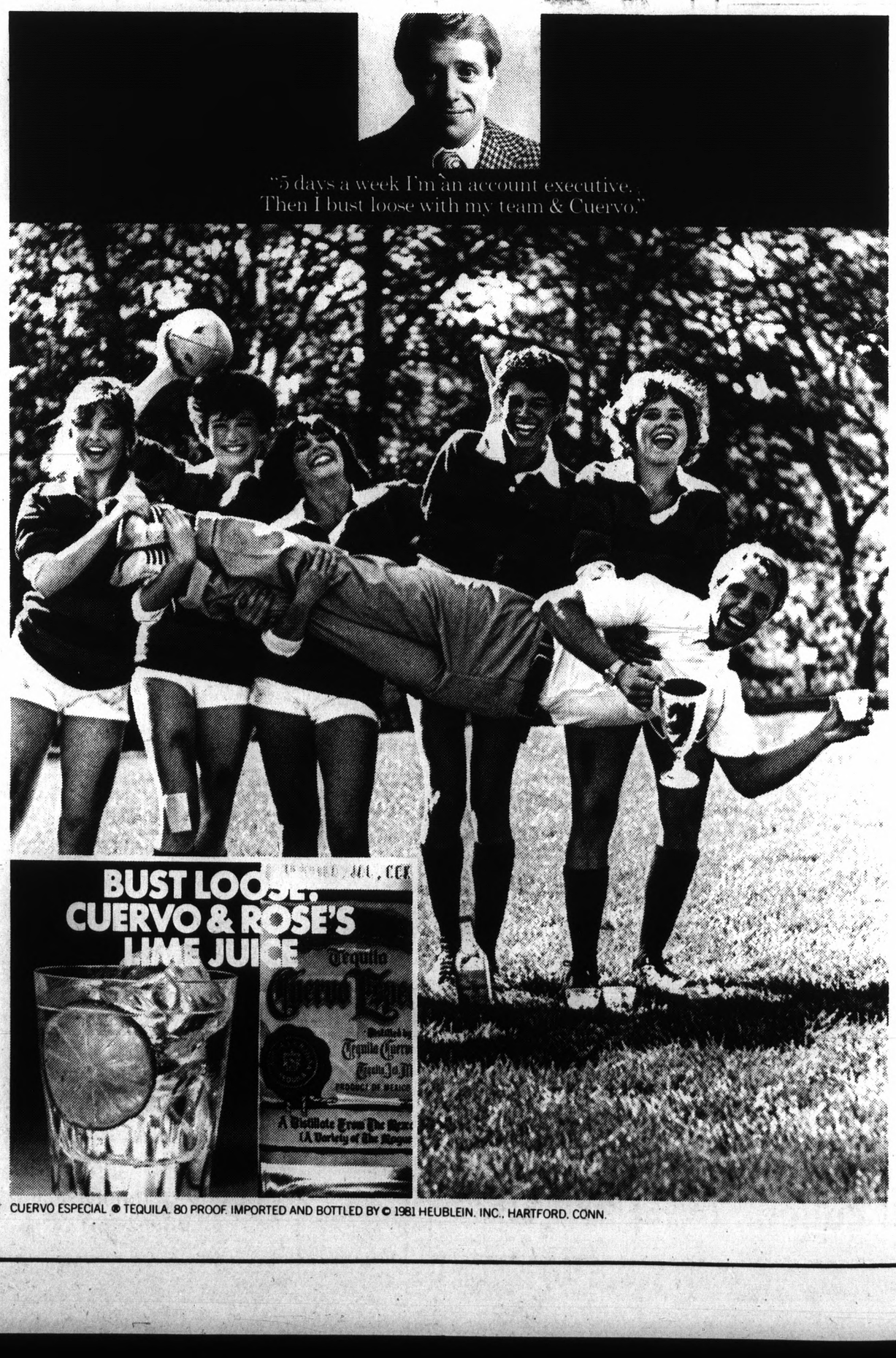
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By Jan Gauthier

UPCNL activists Garza, Umemoto, Gilliam and Sherard.

United People of Color—

Continued from page 1

Organization of Arab Students, the Pan-Afrikan Student Union and the Student Kouncil of Inter-Tribal Nations — is the most visible and vocal student advocacy group on campus.

UPCNL, a member-run organization with no official officers or committees, is united by a strong sense of commonality. Members strive to maintain cultural identity and values in an institution they see as promoting technology and assimilation.

"We're playing a double game," said Gilliam. "We're here to get technology to take back to our communities, but intertwined in that technology is a values system."

Gilliam said students of color can't afford to adopt a value system that looks on them as a minority (stressing the "minor").

"How we define ourselves will affect our behavior," he said. "If we define ourselves as inferior we will act inferior."

The group aggressively promotes programs and policies that support "First World" students. The change from calling themselves Third World to First World reflects the growing feeling of power in a group that realizes it is a global majority.

Last Nov. 30, the UPCNL marched to President Paul Romberg's office to protest student fee increases. Its March 17 rally focused on protecting the Educational Opportunity Program and the School of Ethnic Studies, while at a forum Monday the group brought its grievances before administration representatives.

UPCNL activists say it is hard to estimate the numbers in their group, but point to the large turnouts at the recent rally and forum as indicators of the support they have.

When asked if they consider white working class students as part of the UPCNL, they responded that such an alliance would be outside of the UPCNL in a group such as the Student Alliance for Educational Rights, a now-dormant coalition.

"Organizationally, it's very important for the UPCNL to focus on Third World concerns because those are different than white working class," said Umemoto. "But things like fee hikes affect white working class students too, so it is important to come together in a united front."

Forum—

Continued from page 1

responses were what they expected.

"It was a good lesson for them (the administration)," said Derek Gilliam of the Pan-Afrikan Student Union.

"Before the forum, they didn't believe us — they thought the protest was coming from one or two organizations. Now they realize that it's coming from across the board."

The response was what we expected — frankly; nothing," said Carlos Garza of the La Raza Student Organization. "They're not going to commit themselves. They're not going to cut their throats."

"There are a lot of angry people here. We're not in a position to be confrontational yet, but anger is destructive when it is not directed in a constructive way," Garza said.

"I don't think an open forum is the best problem-solving situation for everyone involved," said Ianni.

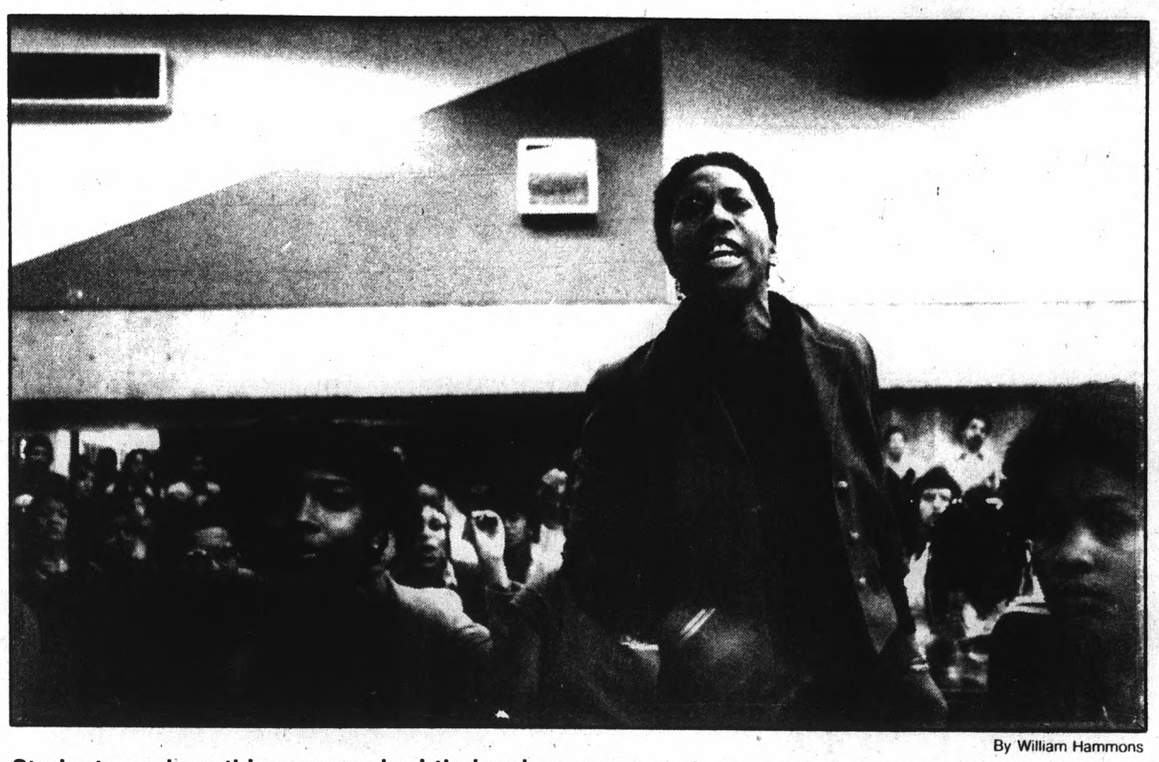
"Forums have to be guided by how open-minded people are. On Monday, I got the feeling that people had already made up their minds by the time they came to the meeting," Ianni continued. "They already had preconceived notions they didn't want changed."

"The students came to the forum with specific knowledge to back up their dissatisfaction with what is happening to our programs," said Karen Umemoto of the Asian Student Union.

"If he considers that preconceived notions, he's correct.

"The administration heard students voice their concerns and saw that we have to be taken seriously. The students heard what the administration had to say, and say that it is basically incompetent," she said.

"The forum was a success in terms of clarifying some misunderstandings," Gardner said. "The issue of accountability came out, but there was nothing substantive. It was 'Why don't you do this? Why don't you do that?' But I'm all for continuing dialog."



By William Hammons

Students such as this woman aired their grievances to university administrators Monday.

Hiring—

Continued from page 1

requisitions for equipment every month," said Sartor. He added that since the freeze order he has not sent any requisitions.

Among SF State students that will be affected by the freeze are those in the Creative Arts Department, according to Creative Arts Dean Jack Byers.

"If the freeze lasts much longer it could damage some students' chances for graduation. There is often a need for equipment rentals when students are doing their projects. If the freeze keeps up, it could really hurt student progress, " said Byers.

Other departments, such as Science and Physical Education, are not yet sure what effect the freeze will have. Plant Operations director Dave Howard said the freeze will certainly have an effect on the campus but could not be specific.

Student Health Services said the freeze will not affect it because of health and safety exemptions for necessary medical supplies. Its main problem is the same as all departments: If someone quits, the department cannot replace him or her.

CSU Chancellor Glenn Dumke has announced his plans to retire on his 65th birthday in May if a replacement is found. Davis said that whether the freeze is lifted for the chancellor's position depends on the advisory committee.

"The chancellor has made it known that he would stay if necessary," said Davis.

"As of July 1, a new budget will be in effect for the fiscal year 1982-83. For now we will comply with the spirit of the order. We expected something like this, but we don't know what will happen next year," said Davis.

"The budget as proposed calls for SF State to lose 10.2 positions. The state has a very serious cash-flow problem. The budget in July will depend on how well the state copes now," said Jim Van Ness, budget director at SF State.

The Congress of Faculty Associations and the United Professors of California both have lobbyists in Sacramento representing the faculty position on the freeze.

"We don't like freezes," said Bob Chope, CFA's local representative.

"I would hate to see higher education suffer because of budget cuts," said Van Ness.

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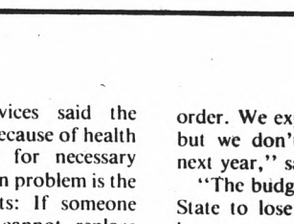
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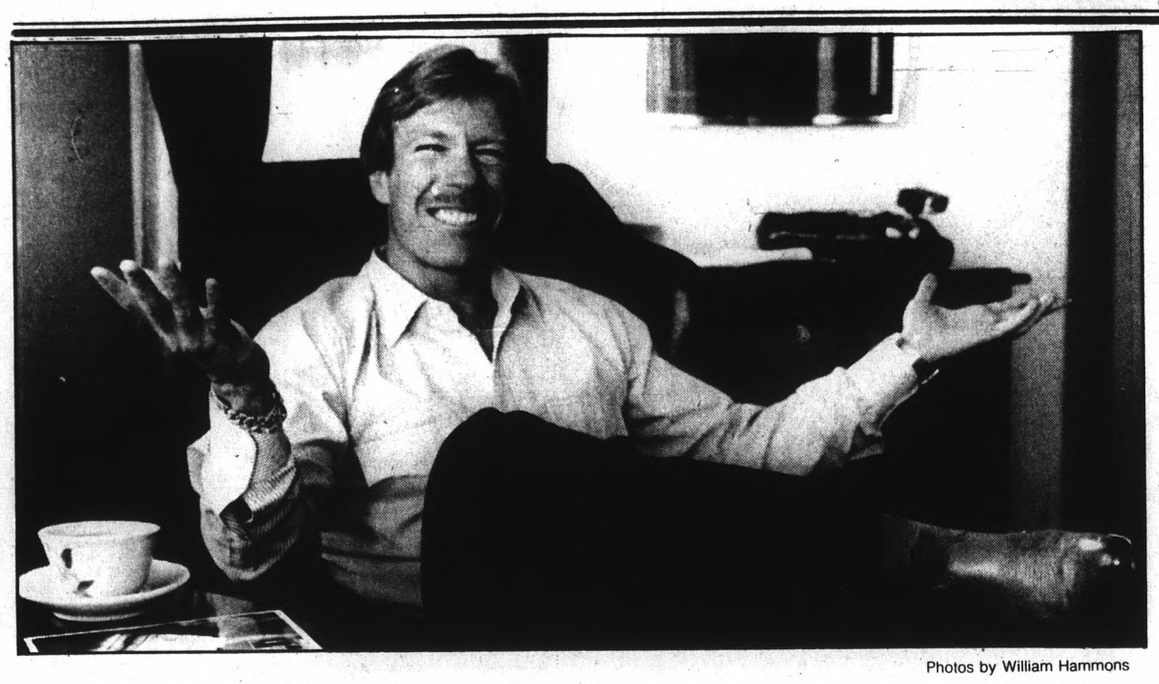

Photos by William Hammons

The "yellow-faced tiger," martial arts hero-actor Chuck Norris, shuns violence for its own sake.

Chuck Norris gets his kicks

By Charles J. Lenatti

Hospitals must love Chuck Norris. He sends them so many customers.

In his sunny Fairmont Hotel penthouse, the 42-year-old actor-karate expert sat promoting his latest film "Silent Rage." Dressed in blue jeans and cowboy boots, a gold bracelet dangling from his wrist, Norris at 5 feet 10 inches and 170 pounds hardly seems an imposing figure. But on the set, he is tough on stunt men.

In "Octagon," after filming for 12 hours, the director decided to wait until the next day to shoot the final scene, he said. When all but three of the stunt men had gone home, he changed his mind.

An extra told Norris he wanted to be a stunt man, and although Norris warned him against it, the extra insisted. They needed another stunt man so Norris consented. He told the extra to attack him first. Norris would kick him, and the extra was supposed to fall down.

"We got all set. As I walked into the maze, this guy attacked me. Well I kicked him in the stomach, and as soon as I did, his eyes rolled back and he fell down unconscious.

"As I looked down on him, thinking, 'Oh my gosh, I've hurt the guy,' the second guy jumped out at me. I forgot what I was supposed to do. Reflexively, I kicked and punched him in the jaw and knocked him out.

"My brother heard the contact and right away realized that I forgot what I was supposed to do. But instead of staying where he was, he jumped out at me. Out of reflex, I kicked him in the gut and knocked him out.

"Things like that happen, but we try to keep them to a minimum," Norris said.

Norris said he was timid as a child in Oklahoma. "Being not athletic or intelligent, I could have said, 'I don't have a chance. I don't have the tools to be what I want to be.' "

A hitch in the Air Force and exposure to karate changed his life. When he returned to the United States, Norris started a karate school and began competing in tournaments.

"As a fighter, I had two personalities. One was, 'My name is Smiley.' When the bell rang, I became very aggressive to the point of being almost animalistic.

"You have to be what you have to be at the moment. If I went in there smiling," he said, smiling, "I'd get my teeth knocked out. I had to develop an aggressive attitude."

Norris tries to do the same thing in his movies by projecting a nice-guy compassionate image, he says, until he runs into a life-threatening situation. But he is opposed to random violence.

"The difference between the violence concept and the action concept is the attitude," he said. "The 'Warrior' movie, for example, showed people beating up people for no reason. I would never use my abilities unless it's absolutely necessary."

Although Norris said he would not play the "bad guy" now, he did once about seven years ago.

"I played a Mafia boss called 'the yellow-faced tiger.' I wore a hat and smoked a big stogie. I'm in the movie for maybe five minutes.

"When I was on my way to Hong Kong, I saw these big ads for 'Slaughter in San Francisco' starring Chuck Norris. Luckily, I was in Hong Kong when it opened here," he said.

When he was growing up, Norris said he was always starting things but not finishing them.

"That created emotional problems and was part of my insecurity and timidity," he said. "But karate gave me the idea I could accomplish something with my life.

"You create your own fate," Norris said. "My fate was to get involved in the martial arts."

Fine performances abound in Theater Arts 'Hamlet'

By Gregg Pearlman

It is refreshing to see an excellent production of "Hamlet," and SF State's production is excellent. The play, which opened March 18, started out slowly. But something happened after intermission. The show became great. Rarely does an entire cast improve so rapidly.

"Hamlet," one of Shakespeare's greatest plays about murder, madness and revenge among royalty, depends on the brilliance and impenetrability of Hamlet, played by Michael Cawelti. Cawelti has a good grasp of the play's meaning, is articulate thoughout and very funny when called for, even though he at first portrays Hamlet as a whimperer.

Claudius, King of Denmark, played by Gordon D. Pinkney, and Gertrude, the queen, played by Kimber Patterson, were an interesting couple. Both appeared young — in their late 30s or early 40s — which is feasible because people did not live long in Shakespeare's or Hamlet's time (about the 11th or 12th century).

Pinkney has a booming, resonant voice, but his pitch tended to fluctuate and his affected posture caused him to peer constantly from beneath his eyebrows. However, he demonstrated the needed fear that the secret was out (Claudius killed his brother for his crown and wife) and showed Claudius to be the weak and basically rotten person he is.

Patterson's Gertrude was ineffectual at first, but she came into her own later when Hamlet attempted to terrorize her. In this scene, she showed something more than a mother's love for her son. As Hamlet was about to leave, she gave him a kiss that would have made the king jealous.

Polonius, played by Micheal McShane, was almost the best actor in the show. If Victor Buono ever played Polonius, he no doubt played him like McShane. McShane, a bit too wise at first, took little time to lapse into the wordiness and absurdity that is Polonius. His exchanges with Hamlet are classic.

Ophelia, Polonius' daughter, played by Allison Moseley, was very strong, both as an actress and as a character. It was clear that she was stronger than her brother, Laertes. She also had no trouble going nuts. After her father's death, she ran on stage, no longer Ophelia but a wild woman dressed in rags, singing and tossing flowers. Moseley made Ophelia splendidly pitiful.

Eric M. Curnow's Laertes seemed to have no purpose until his father was killed by Hamlet. Curnow then played his part with a consuming lust for Hamlet's blood which was magnified when Ophelia drowned herself.

Good performances were also turned in by James K. Lewis (Hamlet's father's ghost), James Kyle (Osric), Barbara Barnes and Heidi Rahlmann (the gravediggers) and the players who came to entertain the king.

Director Thomas Tyrrell brought out the subtleties in "Hamlet" that a lesser director might have overlooked. He has more than a grasp of the show and a fine sense of humor.

Curtis Ardourel's set and Glen Wade's lighting were also very good. The set was simple and versatile, and the lighting unobtrusive and effective. Ginger Burchette's costumes were excellent, but she seemed to have blown her makeup bankroll on the ghost.

"Hamlet" will play March 26 and 27 at 8 p.m. and March 28 at 2 p.m. in the Little Theater.

SF State Symphony misses mark

By Teresa L. Trego

The SF State Symphony had all the ingredients for a great concert last Sunday; musicians who were playing well, four faculty soloists, and four strong pieces to play. But the concert was lackluster.

Conductor Laszlo Varga's choice of material for the program may have been the problem. Gioacchino Rossini's Overture L'Italiana in Algeri; W.A. Mozart's Symphonie Concertante K.V. 297b; Kirke Mechem's Symphony No.1 and George Gershwin's An American in Paris are all strong, but back to back they become monotonous.

The Mechem piece, by far the most interesting, captures the imagination with its bright strings, timpani, oboe and flute parts. It turns to somber cellos and viola then sweeps up into a full orchestral piece that is stunning to hear. The orchestra handled the difficult piece with elan. Particularly notable were the solos by Denise Moss, viola; Kathy Conner, oboe; and Mark Wingard, piccolo.

The faculty soloists, Donald Carroll, principal clarinet; A. David Krehbiel, principal French horn both of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra; James Matheson, principal oboist and Walter Green, principal bassoonist with the San Francisco Opera Orchestra, played an adequate but uninspired Mozart piece. Their pedestrian treatment only served to point out the flaws.

The Rossini piece opening the program was skillfully done. It is a rousing piece filled with starts and stops that the orchestra uses to build to the music's climax. Again oboist Kathy Conner played with great feeling and assurance.

The finale, Gershwin's "An American in Paris," was the best of the afternoon. Everything finally came together for the orchestra. Joined by three saxaphones it worked its way through a medley of the show's tunes. The horn section, led by Daniel Paillet on trumpet, sparkled in this piece.

Tara Goozee, principal first violin, handled her solos with style and grace capturing the Gershwin mood.

The finale redeemed the concert from the tedium of Mozart and the overall monotony of the program. Throughout the concert the musicians played their heart out, but the program weighted them down almost to the point of sinking the orchestra.

CLASSIFIEDS cont. from pg. 4

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See Peace Corps film/slide shows Mon. & Tues., March 29 & 30, 3-5 pm, Library, Rm. 433.

Sports

Gators face toughest test

By Steven Harmon

Playing second fiddle to the UC Davis Aggies isn't a role the Gator baseball club particularly enjoys.

The 8-2 Gators have been biding their time patiently, casting aside their first four Far Western Conference opponents, while watching the 11-0-1 Aggies ease to the top of the FWC. The only difficult task for either team has been to throw the bats and gloves on the field.

Now the fun and games are over. The Gators and Aggies get down to serious arch-rival business tomorrow when they play at Davis. Saturday at noon they play a doubleheader at Maloney Field.

For 17-year Aggie head Coach Phil Swimley, who has guided his club to four FWC championships, "it's fun to be a contender again.

"I'm curious to see how the two top teams match up," he said. "School's still out on our guys. I have yet to see (the Aggies) stand up against the best competition."

The Gators have definitely been the best competition for the Aggies over the last two seasons, winning 10 of the last 12 games.

Two-and-a-half games behind Davis, the Gators could be excused for uneasiness. They need a sweep of three games to pull ahead of the Aggies. They can ill afford a series loss, much less a sweep, lest they fall five-and-a-half games back.

However, neither club will place much significance on the first three of the seven times they will meet this season.

"We always take one game at a time," said Gator head Coach Orrin Freeman. "Even if we don't win in this series, we would have four more games to make up."

"It's too soon to get excited," said Swimley. "I don't think it's going to be that emotional a series."

"It's just the same old thing," monotoned Gator shortstop Ken Bauer. "We'll just wipe 'em out in three and go on to the next."

The Gator-Aggie matchup may not be the decisive, close-the-book-on-the-season type series, but could be a prelude for a tight pennant race over the latter stretch of the season. Both teams have been offensively menacing against the rest of the conference. The Gators have compiled a .342 team mark while the Aggies have hit .325.

The disparity between the two teams may be the pitching staffs. The Gators have three proven starting pitchers, whereas two of the Aggie starting pitchers were not even in the rotation a year ago.

Butch Baccala, Mike Morris and Ted Pranschke have a combined SF State career mark of 42-11. They will face a relatively inexperienced group of Brad Mettler, Scott Herr and Peter Larsen.

The Gator Train and the Aggie Express collide tomorrow in Davis and Saturday at noon at SF State's Maloney Field.

SCHEDULE

THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1982	
Gymnastics at NCAA Nationals (Springfield, Mass.)	All Day
FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1982	
Badminton, SF State Invitational — HERE	2:30 p.m.
Baseball at UC Davis	2:30 p.m.
Gymnastics at NCAA Nationals (Springfield, Mass.)	ALL DAY
Men's Tennis vs. Stanislaus State — HERE	2:30 p.m.
Women's Tennis at Roadrunner Tournament (Bakersfield)	ALL DAY
SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1982	
Softball at Stanislaus State (2)	1 p.m.
Badminton, SF State Invitational — HERE	2:30 p.m.
Gymnastics at NCAA Nationals (Springfield, Mass.)	ALL DAY
Men's Tennis vs. University of Pacific and Cal-State Los Angeles — HERE	2:30 p.m.
Men's Track vs. University of Montana and Cal-State Hayward — HERE	11 a.m.
Women's Track vs. UC Davis — HERE	11 a.m.
SUNDAY, MARCH 28, 1982	
Women's Soccer vs. Chico State — HERE	2 p.m.
Softball Phoenix vs. Golden Gater at Gatorville	11 a.m.
MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1982	
No Events Scheduled.	
TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1982	
Baseball vs. Stanislaus — HERE	2:30 p.m.
Women's Track at Stanford Heptathlon	ALL DAY
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1982	
Badminton vs. Stanford — HERE	6:30 p.m.
Women's Track at Stanford Heptathlon	ALL DAY

Women's tennis serves notice

By Carolyn Jung

Like the path of a deftly-hit top spin passing shot, SF State's women's tennis team went from a low to a hight point all in 24 hours.

Rebounding from a hard-fought 4-5 match loss to the University of Pacific on Monday, the Gators beat the University of Oregon 7-2 on Tuesday.

"The UOP match was crucial to us because they were ranked first in our division," said Coach Terrell Cope. "A victory would have really strengthened our standing. We needed to win."

Though this loss was a bitter disappointment, the following day's victory offered much consolation.

Regina Just, the No. 1 singles player, utilized her powerful forehand ground strokes to garner a 6-0, 7-6 (7-2) win. Sandra Saloman, No. 2 singles player, interspersed her baseline game with rushes to the net to bang out a 6-0, 7-5 win.

In the doubles all three Gator teams posted victories, one of which turned out to be quite a thriller.

With the surrounding courts deserted and the chill and darkness of night descending, the No. 1 doubles team of Just and Saloman pulled out a 7-6 (7-5), 1-6, 7-6 (7-5) win in the final match.

Reversing their tentative play in the second set, Just and Saloman returned to their aerial-arsenal of deep top spin lobs, overhead winners and rapid-fire volleys to force the deciding tie-breaker.

The victory against Oregon brought the Gators to a 4-2 Division II conference record and nudged them toward a possible repeat of last season which ended with a 19-2 record and a second place finish in the NCAA championship.

"We have a strong team with a lot of potential," said Cope. "Our strength lies in the backcourt but we are working hard to improve on serves, volleys and approach shots. I can't predict whether we'll be able to match or to top last year, but we'll go for it."

They will try to avenge their loss to UOP when they play them again today in Bakersfield.

Booters show improvement

By Kendall Woodward

A two-game winning streak has SF State's women's soccer team shooting hard in preparation for Sunday's game against undefeated Chico State (6-0-1), at Cox Stadium at 2 p.m.

"It is an important game to win, Chico needs to be beaten," said assistant Coach Patricia Poli. With five games left before the playoffs the Gators (3-4) must win.

"The skill level of Chico is very high, we will be taking all chances in our game against them," said head Coach Jack Hyde.

After a shaky 1-4 start, the Gators are learning how to win in their first varsity season.The women beat University of the Pacific 2-1 last Thursday and Humboldt State 2-0 on Sunday.

"We are communicating better on and off the field," said player Janice Mullen."We play more as a team now because we know how our teammates will react in certain situations." Mullen scored her first varsity goal Sunday after playing two years for SF State's club team.

"It's exciting to see the rapid development of our skill level, considering we just started over a month ago," said midfielder Lisa Monti, the team's leading scorer with three goals."We will be responsible for some startling upsets in the near future."

Grenen Goyul, the Gator goalie, has registered two shutouts this season.

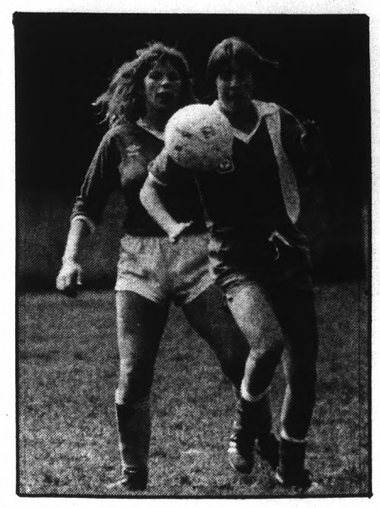
"Our team has improved dramatically since the first of the season," said Goyol."Everyone is beginning to talk more, making my job easier."

The team's improvement since the start of the season has brought about a strong sense of togetherness in the past week, said Hyde.

It seems curious that SF State added a soccer team while sports budgets are being cut throughout the Bay Area.

"We added a soccer program because of the past interest," said athletic director Bill Partlow."All the varsity programs are evaluated every year, if the interest drops or the conference becomes unorganized the program will be cut, like fencing and golf."

"The future of the team looks very good," said Mullen."When you have dedicated and determined players, the program will get even better. If teams think we are threatening now, they better watch out because we're on the roll."



Gator Janice Mullen (right) eludes a Humboldt defender.

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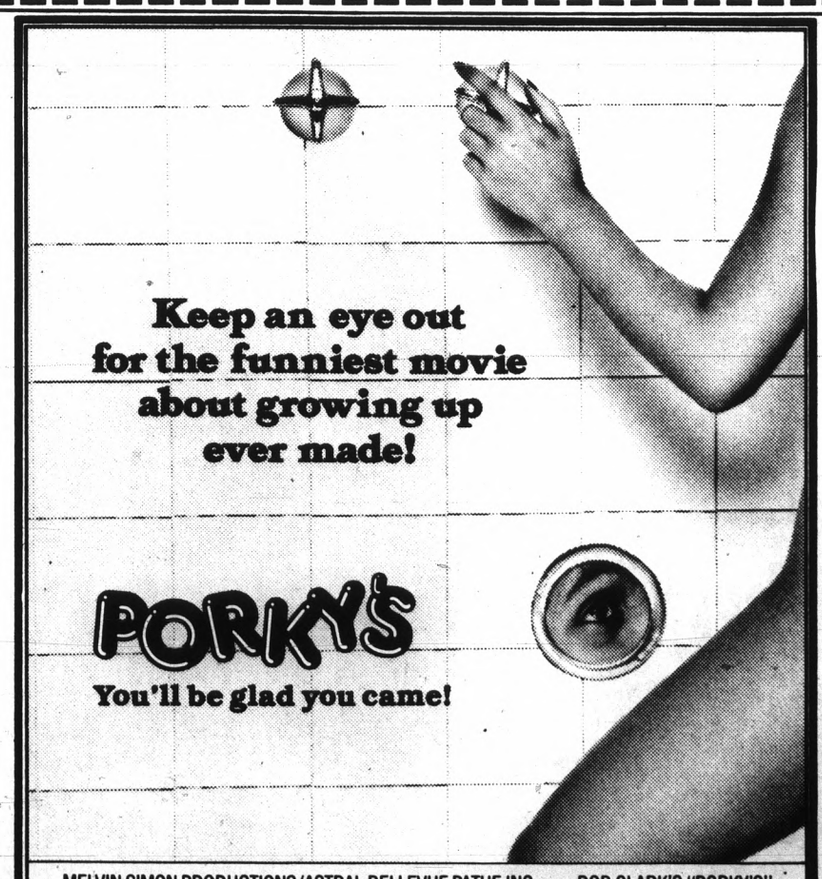

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Backwords

Midlife career change

Job prospects poor for those over 40

After years and years with one employer, many older people are now finding themselves out of work and down on their luck. For these people, rapidly enlarging the list of the unemployed, trying to find a job is like groping in a dark, empty, unfamiliar void.

Amid the desperation and frustration felt by job-seeking older workers, a ray of hope is shining through the clouds.

The hope comes in the form of the state Employment Development Department (EDD) and, specifically, Vesta Gray.

But in June she too will become an unemployed older worker. The funding for her position is being cut.

In addition to counseling older jobseekers five days a week, Gray recently coordinated a three-day workshop for the EDD's Older Worker Program.

She also organized a March 15 conference, "It's a Hard Job to Find a Job," which was aimed at pushing for more jobs for older workers and attracted a crowd of 150.

"We are more reliable and viable workers than any generation before us," EDD administrator Carol Manley said at the Older Worker Conference.

Manley calls herself a success story of the over-40 job hunters. She found her present job when she was out of work and in her 40s.

"It may not have been successful in finding jobs, but it was successful in bringing together unemployed people," Gray said. "It showed them that they're not alone in their problems — that there are many others out there in the same predicament."

Webster's definition of "enthusiasm" reads, "inspired, strong, warm of feeling, keen interest." It should include Vesta Gray as an example.

She is a dynamic figure, always smiling, always offering advice and encouragement and always moving. Moving fast. In addition to her demanding job and home life, Gray has her studies at SF State. At age 58 she has completed the requirements for gerontology and labor relations majors and is working on multiple teaching credentials in dentistry, gerontology, labor relations and art.

Gray's workshop emphasizes self-placement techniques, job interviewing skills and ways of overcoming employer resistance.

She points out that older workers are more productive than younger workers. Comprising more than 40 percent of the nation's workforce, workers over 40 perform better within a shorter period of time than those hired before the age of 30, according to EDD studies. One survey indicated workers perform best between the ages of 51 and 55, while another survey pinpointed workers between 56 and 60 as being at their peak.

EDD studies also show that workers over 50 lost fewer scheduled workdays than those under 50, and that workers over 40 were twice as likely as younger workers to hang onto their jobs.

Antoinette Sayad and Ruth Vaughn, workshop participants, are trying to re-enter the work force.

Vaughn, formerly a licensed practical nurse, is trying to find a job as a secretary after a seven-year hiatus due to illness.

Sayad, a retired secretary from SF State's accounting office, has been out of the work force for two years. Both are finding the path to employment rocky, but realize it isn't hopeless. Sayad said she learned from the workshop that "you're the product and you've got to sell it."

The EDD office at Turk and Fillmore streets assists people in every aspect of job-seeking. But even its employees may be looking for jobs soon.

Cutbacks have forced a drastic reduction of staff at the facility. Future cutbacks are expected, but nobody knows when.

The facility offers programs for workers who lack skills or have language barriers.

"Cutting back our funding is politically ludicrous," Gray said. "We're trying to find jobs for people, and the state is making it rough by reducing the money we recieve."

'The business world is too into making money to treat workers with dignity. Instead they use 'em then throw 'em away just like Kleenex.'

Connie Gibney, a part-time gerontology and anthropology instructor at SF State, said, "The business world is too into making money to treat workers with dignity. Instead they use 'em, then throw 'em away, just like Kleenex. They know there will always be someone else walking through the door who wants a job. I believe there is a contrived rivalry between young and old that benefits no one but industry."

Gray agreed that industry divides the young and old through unequal wages and hiring practices.

"You're either too young and inexperienced or too old and over-qualified. The young workers today want the old to retire to make room," she said.

Gray says no one should be forced to retire.

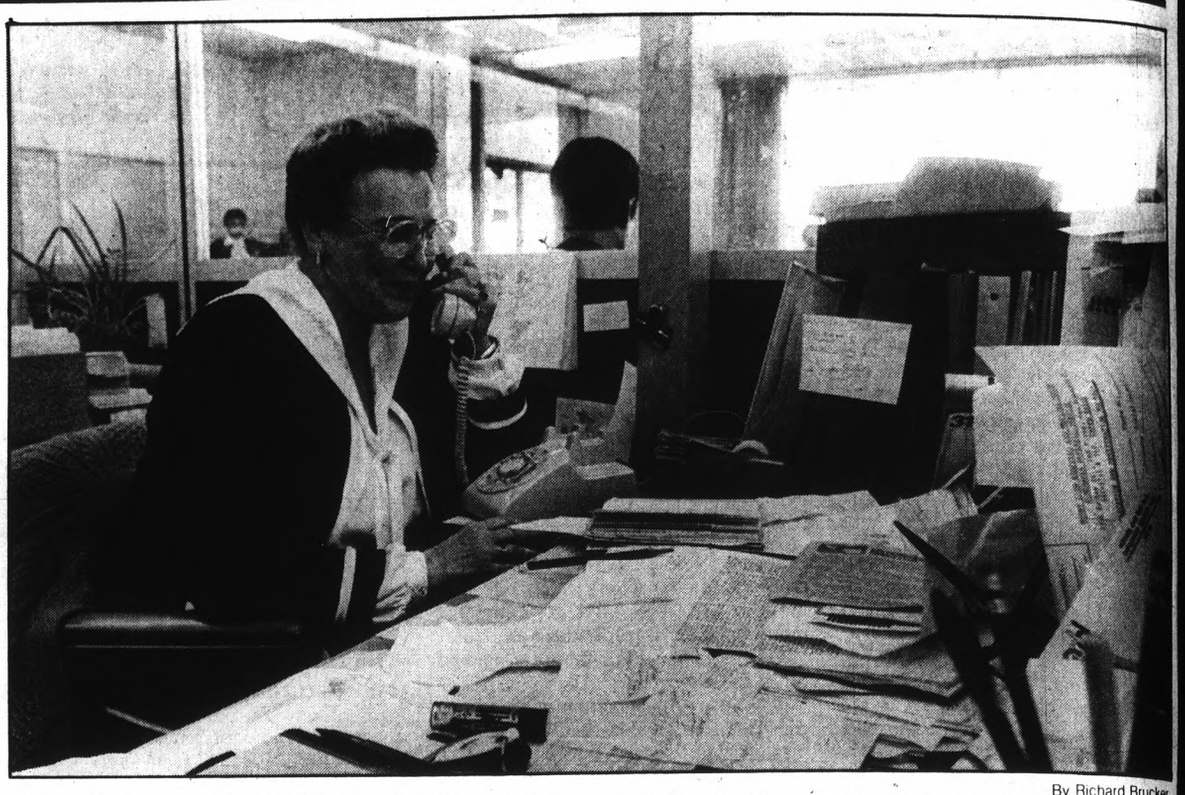
"If a person can work and wants to work why not let him? Older people are a great natural resource," she said.

A theory of hers explains the high mortality of men as compared with women.

"When a man retires," she said, "he suddenly finds himself in a different routine than the one he's had for 40 years. Life will be boring and eventually it will break his will to live. A job equals identity and self-worth."

A similar theory is shared by Fred Schaffer, an unemployed salesman.

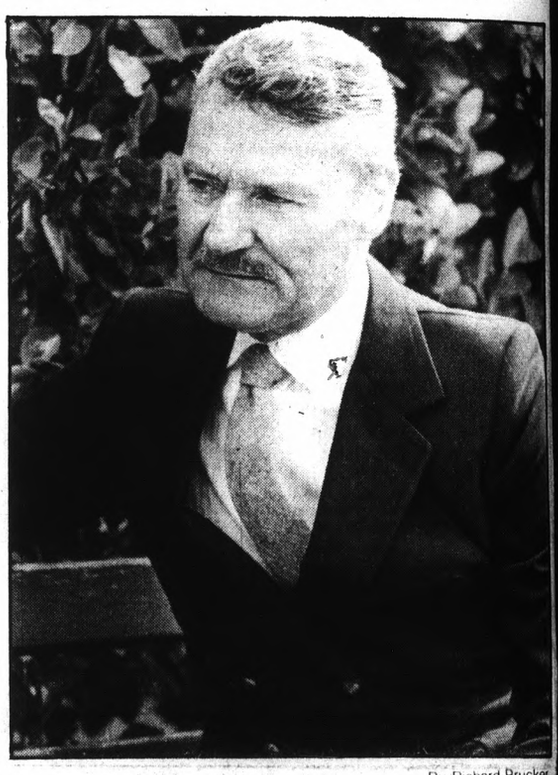
"One has to be needed. One has to be wanted. One has to be productive. One has to perform, or one will feel like



By Richard Brucker

Vesta Gray, 58-year-old dynamo, is a friend of the unemployed older worker and a student at SF State.

Text by Brad Kieffer



By Richard Brucker

Fred Schaffer worked for W&J Sloane for 24 years. Now he can't find a job.

extra cargo," he said.

Schaffer dresses with impeccable taste and has the manners of royalty. As a salesman for W&J Sloane he made "considerably more than $30,000 a year." He lost his 24-year job this January when W&J Sloane closed the doors of its San Francisco office.

At age 55 he found himself without a job. Selling is his passion and is the only profession he cares to do.

"I love the interaction with people. I love the challenge of being a salesman," he said.

He tried the obvious alternatives: Macy's, the Emporium and Gump's. But Gump's and the Emporium just laid off some workers and Macy's wasn't hiring. Neither were the major shopping centers.

He heard about the Older Worker Program and got in touch with Gray. She has given him a couple of good leads, and he has nothing but praise for her.

"She can vocalize the needs of the older worker. She is enthusiastic and treats her job as much more than just a job. If the state was properly managed, it would retain Vesta," he said.

Schaffer thinks the economy may reverse itself in May, providing jobs in his field, and he is optimistic about finding a job.

He isn't desperate. He eats at the finest restaurants and has managed to keep his apartment with a view of the Golden Gate. But he is critical of the state of the unemployed older worker.

"Employees and employers must communicate — that is the solution. We must let our needs be known and we must let people know of the talent that is out here, regardless of age. It is necessary to educate the private sector on the value of older persons," he said.

He said his regular walks and exercycle rides dispel the myth that older people become exhausted easily, have little stamina or are not able to stand up to problems that arise at work.

Fred Schaffer's case illustrates one of Gray's points: the unemployed come from all walks of life. It also shatters the myth that a job equals security and harmony until retirement.

At age 58, Vesta Gray has organized a conference for unemployed older workers, and from 9 to 5 she assists them in finding work. But in June, she too will be unemployed.

Jack Wallace comes from the other end of the unemployed spectrum.

Wallace, 58, has been out of work five months. Before that he was a self-employed maintenance man and before that, a cook.

He's a meek-looking, soft-spoken man. Was that a twinkle or a tear in his eye when he spoke of his 18-year-old daughter? She lives in New York and he hasn't seen her in two years. He hopes to see her sometime this summer.

He doesn't receive Social Security, he says, because when he was self-employed he didn't pay taxes. He gets by on food stamps and lives with his brother rent-free.

He participated in the workshop at the EDD and receives counseling from Gray.

"She's given me a few leads," he said, "but I can't get past the applications."

He frowned, shrugged and shuffled out into the rain for a bus ride home.

After 15 years in a necktie factory, Hermean Cooper, 58, lost her job because the factory went bankrupt. She was subsequently disabled in a car accident; then high blood pressure set in. Only now, seven years after the crash has she been able to search for a job.

Seven years without a job has eroded her self-confidence, thereby hampering her job search. She has no family and has found Social Security "hard to live on."

She's participating in the workshop at the EDD to try and get some confidence back. Gray has given her a lead on a job with a telephone soliciting company.

"The workshop shows me that I can get a job. I see a small light at the end of the tunnel now," she said.

And so the story goes: middle-aged workers, faced with an uncertain economy and trepidation or prejudice on the part of employers, lose their jobs and have a hard time finding new ones.

Some don't need help in finding jobs. Others do; for them the EDD is a necessary service. The workshop attracted about 75 unemployed elderly.

Rabbi Saul E. White delivered a solemn message when he pronounced the invocation at the older workers conference:

"It is our prayer that businesses will see the worth of the middle-aged and elderly workers, for they can be the wiser and better worker."

By Michael Jacobs

Unemployed Jack Wallace waits for job counseling. He lives with his brother and receives food stamps.

By Michael Jacobs

After seven years of illness, Hermean Cooper, 58, wants to go back to work.